

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2351.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

PRICE
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ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

There is now a VACANCY in the Office of JUNIOR ASSISTANT at the Royal Observatory, to be filled by Open COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, under the authority of the Commissioners of Civil Service.

The Subjects of Examination will be Mathematical, with Translation of Latin and French, and (if necessary) of German.

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A printed form of announcement of candidature will be furnished, on application to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London," or to the Astronomer Royal. It will be necessary to make application as early as to be received at the Office of the Commission, on or before November 23. The Preliminary Examination will be held on December 3, and the Final Examination on December 10, and following days.

Inquiries addressed to "The Astronomer Royal, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London, S.E." will be immediately answered.

1872 November.

G. B. AIRY.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—An Open Competition for ONE SITUATION will be held in London on December 10, and following days. A Preliminary Examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of December. Limits of age, 18 and 25.—Application for the necessary form should be made at once to the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row, London, S.W.

PROFESSOR T. HEWITT KEY'S COURSE of LECTURES on "LANGUAGE, its ORIGIN, and DEVELOPMENT," at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, November the 28th, at 3 o'clock, with an Introductory Lecture open to the Public. Fee for the Course of Twenty-five Lectures, One Guinea.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 12, St. James's square, S.W.—TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 7:45 p.m., the President's Opening Address; and Mr. Samuel Brown "On the International Statistical Congress, 1872."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Tuesday, 19th instant, at 8 p.m. Papers to be read:—1. "The Moabit Jar, with a Translation," by Rev. Dunbar J. Heath, M.A. 2. "Human Remains from Iceland," by Capt. R. E. Burton and Dr. C. Blake. 3. "The Atlantic Race of Western Europe," by the late J. W. Jackson, M.A. 4. "The Human Race," by FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE of ROTHESAY, President. THE TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place in St. James's Hall, on St. Andrew's Day, NOVEMBER 30, when the Right Hon. ROBERT BROUGH, M.P. (L.D. Brougham), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will occupy the Chair. Those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet replied to the Invitations sent to them are respectfully requested to do so at their earliest convenience. Tickets for Ladies and Gentlemen for the Festival, for which early application ought to be made, may be had at the Office of the Corporation. B.—As many Gentlemen as may find it convenient are respectfully requested to appear at the Festival in Kilts or Uniform.

MACRAE MOIR.

The Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane-court, E.C.

November 5, 1872.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The Council propose to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in CHEMISTRY, and Junior Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory. The Emoluments of the Office will not be less than £500 per annum. Candidates are invited to send in applications, in writing, with Testimonials, addressed to the Council, under cover to the Registrar, not later than the 3rd December next.—Further information may be obtained from the Principal, J. G. GREENWOOD, Esq.; or from Professor BOSCOE, Owens College.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

LITERATURE

The Life of Charles Dickens. By John Forster. Vol. II. 1842-1852. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE second volume of the 'Life of Charles Dickens' commences with three pages of corrections of errors made in the preceding volume. These do not, however, include any notice of Mr. George Bentley's rectification of the account of the business arrangements between the author of 'Oliver Twist' and the late Mr. Bentley, the publisher. After this prefatory matter, the biography is resumed. In twenty chapters are related the leading incidents of ten years of Dickens's life. The incidents begin with the return of Dickens from America, and then come details of his working life and his holiday time, with his criticisms on the productions of contemporary authors. We learn how 'Chuzzlewit' was conceived, altered, and executed; we hear how Mrs. Gamp came into being; and we are told how Dickens passed over from Unitarianism to the doctrine of the Church of England. We then follow him through his negotiations with new publishers and printers, and learn with some surprise that neither 'Chuzzlewit' nor the 'Christmas Carol' proved the lucrative success that was expected by the author. The best portions of these literary details are those in which we see Dickens tempted from work by fine weather and brilliant sunshine. However urgent the work he was engaged on might be, a beautiful day took all the feelings of an author and all pride of authorship out of him. "A truant disposition, good my lord," was his excuse for being abroad instead of at his desk, when the sun invited him to lie with a book on the sea-shore, or the clear, crisp, frosty air challenged him to walk himself into fresh vigour. Eighteen miles in about four hours and a half, whether under a burning sun or in intense cold, may be said to be "exercise" in the fullest sense of the term. It was perhaps carried to excess at one period. A mind wearied with labour is not to be relieved by fatiguing the body.

Dickens's sojourn in Italy is chronicled even to minute details. The first outline of the 'Chimes' was drawn abroad: and after the author's return to London the finished work was read, from the proofs, at Mr. Forster's rooms in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Macleish sketched the whole party, of whom only Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Forster survive. The likenesses of all are admirable,—that of Douglas Jerrold remarkably characteristic. This sketch, indeed, forms the best illustration to the volume:—

"It will tell the reader" (says Mr. Forster) "all he can wish to know. He will see of whom the party consisted; and may be assured (with allowance for a touch of caricature to which I may lay claim to be considered myself as the chief victim), that in the grave attention of Carlyle, the eager interest of Stanfield and Macleish, the keen look of poor Laman Blanchard, Fox's rapt solemnity, Jerrold's skyward gaze, and the tears of Harness and Dyce, the characteristic points of the scene are sufficiently rendered."

There was a second reading, when Mr. Barnham and Mr. Fonblanque were added to the party. Dickens, in coming over expressly, it is said, for these private readings (precursors of his public triumphs), had met with tempestuous weather and obstacles to travelling common

enough in those days. He would not recall, he said, an inch of the way, had it been twenty times as long and twenty thousand times as wintry.—

"With the soil of the road in the very grain of my cheeks, I swear I wouldn't have missed that week, that first night of our meeting, that one evening of the reading at your rooms, aye, and the second reading too, for any easily stated or conceived consideration."

We then have more of Italian travel, with some touches of Naples as a common-sense writer, and not an imaginative poet, sees it. To Dickens the lazzaroni were not picturesque but loathsome; "And oh the raffish counts and more than doubtful countesses, the noodles and the blacklegs, the good society!" The "cox'en of the captain's gig" of the Phantom had much the same opinion of the Genoese people he encountered. He had been sent in the gig to the Ponte Reale to take Dickens on board, but had been lying at the wrong place, as Dickens informed him. "I was afeard it was the wrong place sir," said the cox'en; "but I've asked them Genoese here sir, twenty times, if it was Port Real; and they know no more than a dead jackass!"

On the return of Dickens to London with his family, in 1845, the idea of getting up a play was started, and this incident leads to a fragment of that autobiographical detail which gave such charm to part of the first volume, and which relieves the rather monotonous tone of the second.—

"When I was about twenty, and knew three or four successive years of Mathews's *At Homes* from sitting in the pit to hear them, I wrote to Bartley, who was stage-manager at Covent Garden, and told him how young I was, and exactly what I thought I could do; and that I believed I had a strong perception of character and oddity, and a natural power of reproducing in my own person what I observed in others. There must have been something in the letter that struck the authorities, for Bartley wrote to me, almost immediately, to say that they were busy getting up the 'Hunchback' (so they were!) but that they would communicate with me again, in a fortnight. Punctual to the time, another letter came: with an appointment to do anything of Mathews's I pleased, before him and Charles Kemble, on a certain day at the theatre. My sister Fanny was in the secret, and was to go with me to play the songs. I was laid up, when the day came, with a terrible bad cold and an inflammation of the face; the beginning, by the bye, of that annoyance in one ear to which I am subject at this day. I wrote to say so, and added that I would resume my application next season. I made a great splash in the gallery soon afterwards; the *Chronicle* opened to me; I had a distinction in the little world of the newspaper, which made me like it; began to write; didn't want money; had never thought of the stage, but as a means of getting it; gradually left off turning my thoughts that way; and never resumed the idea. . . . This was at the time when I was at Doctors' Commons as a shorthand writer for the proctors. And I recollect I wrote the letter from a little office I had there, where the answer came also. It wasn't a very good living (though not a *very* bad one), and was wearily uncertain; which made me think of the theatre, in quite a business-like way. I went to some theatre every night, with a very few exceptions, for at least three years: really studying the bills first, and going to where there was the best acting: and always to see Mathews whenever he played. I practised immensely (even such things as walking in and out, and sitting down in a chair): often four, five, six hours a day: shut up in my own room, or walking about in the fields. I prescribed to myself, too, a sort of Hamiltonian

system for learning parts; and learnt a great number. I haven't even lost the habit now. . . . I must have done a good deal: for, just as Macready found me out, they used to challenge me at Brahm's: and Yates, who was knowing enough in those things, wasn't to be parried at all. It was just the same, that day at Keeley's, when they were getting up the 'Chuzzlewit' last June. . . . I had an odd fancy, when I was reading the unfortunate little farce at Covent Garden, that Bartley looked as if some struggling recollection and connexion were stirring up within him—but it may only have been his doubts of that humorous composition."

Dickens's Bobadil has not been forgotten, but Mr. Forster seems to think him by no means faultless as an actor. Be this as it may, work of another kind succeeded to playing. Dickens fortunately escaped becoming editor of a daily paper; took to the old line of labour, and refreshed himself by a sojourn among Swiss mountains and valleys—of which some portions of 'Dombey' felt the healthy influences. Here Dickens met with or heard of eccentric English people, such as the late Lord Vernon:—

"Another curious man is backwards and forwards here—a Lord Vernon, who is well-informed, a great Italian scholar deep in Dante, and a very good-humoured gentleman, but who has fallen into the strange infatuation of attending every rifle-match that takes place in Switzerland, accompanied by two men who load rifles for him, one after another, which he has been frequently known to fire off, two a minute, for fourteen hours at a stretch, without once changing his position or leaving the ground. He wins all kinds of prizes; gold watches, flags, teaspoons, teaboard, and so forth; and is constantly travelling about with them, from place to place, in an extraordinary carriage, where you touch a spring and a chair flies out, touch another spring and a bed appears, touch another spring and a closet of pickles opens, touch another spring and disclose a pantry. While Lady Vernon (said to be handsome and accomplished) is continually cutting across this or that Alpine pass in the night, to meet him on the road, for a minute or two, on one of his excursions; these being the only times at which she can catch him. The last time he saw her, was five or six months ago, when they met and supped together on the St. Gotthard! It is a monomania with him, of course. He is a man of some note; seconded one of Lord Melbourne's addresses; and had forty thousand a year, now reduced to ten, but nursing and improving every day. He was with us last Monday, and comes back from some out-of-the-way place to join another small picnic next Friday. As I have said, he is the very soul of good nature and cheerfulness, but one can't help being melancholy to see a man wasting his life in such a singular delusion. Isn't it odd? He knows my books very well, and seems interested in everything concerning them."

Here is another sample of character equally singular:—

"There are two old ladies (English) living here who may serve me for a few lines of gossip—as I have intended they should, over and over again, but I have always forgotten it. There were originally four old ladies, sisters, but two of them have faded away in the course of eighteen years, and withered by the side of John Kemble in the cemetery. They are very little, and very skinny; and each of them wears a row of false curls, like little rolling-pins, so low upon her brow, that there is no forehead; nothing above the eyebrows but a deep horizontal wrinkle, and then the curls. They live upon some small annuity. For thirteen years they have wanted very much to move to Italy, as the eldest old lady says the climate of this part of Switzerland doesn't agree with her, and preys upon her spirits; but they have never been able to go, because of the

difficulty of moving 'the books.' This tremendous library belonged once upon a time to the father of these old ladies, and comprises about fifty volumes. I have never been able to see what they are, because one of the old ladies always sits before them; but they look outside, like very old backgammon-boards. The two deceased sisters died in the firm persuasion that this precious property could never be got over the Simplon without some gigantic effort to which the united family was unequal. The two remaining sisters live, and will die also, in the same belief. I met the eldest (evidently drooping) yesterday, and recommended her to try Genoa. She looked shrewdly at the snow that closes up the mountain prospect just now, and said that when the spring was quite set in, and the avalanches were down, and the passes well open, she would certainly try that place, if they could devise any plan, in the course of the winter, for moving 'the books.' The whole library will be sold by auction here, when they are both dead, for about a napoleon; and some young woman will carry it home in two journeys with a basket."

Some of the most amusing portions of the volume are to be found in the details of the residence in Switzerland, whether they refer to work or play, to scenery, natives, or foreign visitors. One scene, of a smoking party of ladies, where Dickens ventilated broad jokes, and seems to have been all the more highly appreciated by the delicate creatures, who were like so many Manchester cotton-mills, is admirably told. There is another, of a baronet, his lady, and two sons, who are called "milk-sops," because their father had brought them up in such innocent simplicity that they (we are told) scarcely knew their own sex. An English resident was invited to dine with the family. In presence of the sons, he indulged in such horrible coarseness of language and anecdote that the father left the table in disgust. The offender is described as a gentleman at all points, but with an addiction to coarseness. To us he seems to have been an unmitigated blackguard, whom the father would have been justified in flinging down stairs.

Of the subsequent quarter of a year in Paris, we would have been glad to hear more; of the chapter on 'Dombey,' its growth and qualities, we could have been satisfied with less. On the other hand, the chapter entitled 'Splendid Strolling' seems too short. It principally deals with Lord Lytton's comedy, 'Not so Bad as We Seem.' The comedy was first acted at Devonshire House in 1851, in presence of the Queen and Prince. It was written for the benefit of the "Guild of Literature and Art," and the non-professional actors, with Dickens at their head, took the play into various large county towns, and performed it with the same end in view. "At Newcastle," says Dickens, in a letter, —

"When we got here at noon, it appeared that the hall was a perfectly new one, and had only had the slates put upon the roof by torchlight over night. Farther, that the proprietors of some opposition rooms had declared the building to be unsafe, and that there was a panic in the town about it; people having had their money back, and being undecided whether to come or not, and all kinds of such horrors. I didn't know what to do. The horrible responsibility of risking an accident of that awful nature seemed to rest wholly upon me; for I had only to say we wouldn't act, and there would be no chance of danger. I was afraid to take Sloman into council lest the panic should infect our men. I asked W. what he thought, and he consolingly observed that his

digestion was so bad that death had no terrors for him ! I went and looked at the place ; at the rafters, walls, pillars, and so forth ; and fretted myself into a belief that they really were slight ! To crown all, there was an arched iron roof without any brackets or pillars, on a new principle ! The only comfort I had was in stumbling at length on the builder, and finding him a plain, practical north-countryman, with a foot rule in his pocket. I took him aside, and asked him should we, or could we, prop up any weak part of the place : especially the dressing-rooms, which were under our stage, the weight of which must be heavy on a new floor and dripping wet walls. He told me there wasn't a stronger building in the world ; and that, to allay the apprehension, they had opened it, on Thursday night, to thousands of the working people, and induced them to sing, and beat with their feet, and make every possible trial of the vibration. Accordingly there was nothing for it but to go on. I was in such dread, however, lest a false alarm should spring up among the audience and occasion a rush, that I kept Catherine and Georgina out of the front. When the curtain went up and I saw the great sea of faces rolling up to the roof, I looked here and looked there, and thought I saw the gallery out of the perpendicular, and fancied the lights in the ceiling were not straight. Rounds of applause were perfect agony to me, I was so afraid of their effect upon the building. I was ready all night to rush on in case of an alarm—a false alarm was my main dread—and implore the people for God's sake to sit still. I had our great farce-bell rung to startle Sir Geoffrey instead of throwing down a piece of wood, which might have raised a sudden apprehension. I had a palpitation of the heart, if any of our people stumbled up or down a stair. I am sure I never acted better, but the anxiety of my mind was so intense, and the release at last so great, that I am half dead to-day, and have not yet been able to eat or drink anything, or to stir out of my room. I shall never forget it."

Next came Dickens's labour on 'David Copperfield,' during which, he writes, "I found myself summoned on a special jury in the Queen's Bench to-day. I have taken no notice of the document." If every person summoned to similar duty adopted the same proceeding, the law courts would soon be in confusion. There was more sense and less impropriety in another course adopted by Dickens, when he lived in Doughty Street. "I always pay my taxes when they won't call any longer, in order to get a bad name in the parish, and so escape all honours."

Among the home scenes and incidents, there is an amusing account of a dinner at Dickens's house. "Among the guests were the celebrated singer, Miss Catherine Hayes, and her homely good-natured Irish mother, who startled us all very much by complimenting Mrs. Dickens on her having had for her father so clever a painter as Mr. Hogarth." They who remember Mrs. Hayes will be equally startled at finding that the homely old lady had ever heard of a painter of that, or indeed of any, name. It was at another of those dinners that Lord Brougham remarked of "those *Punch* people," that "they never get my face, and are obliged to put up with my plaid trousers." More pleasing still is a characteristic home story of Dickens himself. In honour of one of his children's birthday, there was to be a dance; and that the father might distinguish himself, and be on a level with progress and the times, he was to take part in a polka. Dickens knew nothing of the dance, but his daughters initiated him into its mysteries, before the day of the festival. On the previous night he awoke in bed, with the horrid

thought that he had forgotten his lesson, Whereupon, he jumped up, went through the polka steps, in his shirt, on the carpet, and, satisfied with the result, went to bed again, and slept in peace.

With a third volume this biography will be closed. The most difficult, most delicate, and scarcely avoidable part of Dickens's life remains to be told, and will undoubtedly put to the severest test the power, taste, discretion, and judgment of the biographer.

How I found Livingstone: Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa; including Four Months' Residence with Dr. Livingstone. By Henry M. Stanley. Illustrations and Maps. (Low & Co.)

(First Notice.)

In making his way, single handed, and in the face of unusual difficulties, from the coast to Lake Tanganyika, and furnishing relief and other assistance to Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Stanley performed a difficult and important service. His book contains the narrative of this achievement, in the course of which he traversed the region first made known to us in the exhaustive work of Capt. Burton, and, by following new routes, he has succeeded in adding much fresh information to our geographical knowledge. Mr. Stanley has also given many details which will be invaluable to future travellers, such as the quantity of cloth, beads, and wire needed for a journey into the interior occupying a given time; the nature of the necessary outfit; the number of armed men and carriers required; and estimates of the cost. His experiences respecting the treatment of fevers, the requirements for the preservation of health, the management of natives, and the selection of a battery, will also prove useful to future African explorers. Mr. Stanley is a man who never loses his presence of mind: he is full of resources, and always ready with an expedient to meet an emergency. He himself attributes his success, first, to the mercy of God; next, to his own enthusiasm, energy, and hopefulness, and to an excellent constitution; and, lastly, to his forethought in having provided himself with a really good water and damp proof canvas tent. The experiences of such a traveller cannot fail to be extremely important; and Mr. Stanley is perfectly right when he anticipates "that the greatest praise and the greatest thanks will be bestowed upon his book by travellers who may succeed him in East Africa, for they will at once perceive the useful lessons taught them by his haps and mishaps."

In a work of this permanent character, we turn with most interest to the geographical results which its author has achieved, and to the extent of new ground he has traversed. A comparison of his narrative with those of Capt. Burton and of Speke enables us to form an accurate estimate on this point; and our conclusion is, that Mr. Stanley has made good his claim to be a discoverer, and to have supplemented the work of his distinguished predecessors to an important extent.

Capt. Burton divides the country between the sea coast and Lake Tanganyika into five regions. The first, or maritime region, about ninety miles in width, extends from the coast to the mountains of Usagara, the chain of highlands which is to Eastern Africa what the

Ghauts are to Western India. The second region comprises the Usagara Mountains themselves. The third region is a flat table-land, extending from the western base of the Usagara to Tura, including Ugogo, a width of 155 miles. Situated to leeward of a range the height of which compels the south-east trades to part with their load of vapours, and distant from the inland lakes which act as reservoirs to restore the balance of humidity, this third region is an arid and sterile land. The fourth region comprises the hilly table-land of Unyamwezi and Uvinza, and extends to the eastern banks of the Malagarazi river, a width of 155 miles. Capt. Burton says of this "land of the Moon," that it is the garden of Intertropical Africa. The fifth region includes the alluvial valley of the Malagarazi, and extends to the shores of Lake Tanganyika, over a width of 108 miles.

In the first of these five regions, extending from the sea coast to the mountains, Mr. Stanley adopted an entirely new route, and has thus added considerably to our knowledge. Speke and Capt. Burton traversed it, by following up the course of the Kingani; but Stanley crossed the Kingani into a perfectly new country, and the route thence to the Usagara Mountains is one of his discoveries. Thus, "little by little," as he says, "the great heart of Africa is becoming better known." We select the following passage, in which he describes the scenery beyond the Kingani, as a specimen of Mr. Stanley's style:—

"The country was a park land, attractive and beautiful in every feature. Everywhere in our front—westerly—rolled the land waves, now rising, now subsiding, parallel one with the other, like a ploughed field many times magnified. Each ridge had its knot of jungle, or its thin, combing, heavily-foliated trees, until we arrived close to Rosako, when the monotonous wavure of the land underwent a change, breaking into independent hummocks clad with dense jungle. On one of these, veiled by an impenetrable jungle of thorny acacia, rested Rosako, girt round by its natural fortification, neighbouring another village to the north of it, similarly protected. Between them sank a valley, extremely fertile and bountiful in its productions, bisected by a small stream, which serves as a drain to the valley or low hills surrounding it."

At the foot of the mountains Mr. Stanley came to an important town, called Simbamwenni, surrounded by a stone wall, pierced for musketry, and having strongly-built towers at the angles, and four gates, in the sides, of African teak. This town, which contains about 1,000 houses, was founded by a marauding chief, named Kisabengo, who subdued a large tract of fertile country, and whose daughter is now the ruling Sultana. Beyond Simbamwenni, Mr. Stanley's way led across an extensive swamp, thirty miles in width, with the water averaging a foot in depth, while in some places the men plunged into holes, three, four, and even five feet deep. The view consisted of an immense sheet of water, topped by clumps of grass tufts and foliage of thinly-scattered trees, and bounded by the eastern front of the Usagara mountain chain. Mr. Stanley pushed resolutely through this terrible swamp of Makata, and at length reached the foot of the mountains.

The most important point that has been established by Mr. Stanley, with regard to the hydrography of Burton's first region, is the distinction between the Kingani and the Wami river systems,—the one discharging its

waters into the sea three miles north of Bagamoyo, and the other thirty-five miles further north, near the port of Whimbe. Mr. Stanley informs us that the Wami can be navigated from its mouth to a place called Mbuni, at the foot of the mountains, a distance of 200 miles, by steamers of light draught. By this route a direct trade might easily be opened with a country yielding ivory, sugar, cotton, orchilla weed, and grain; while trading and mission stations could be formed on the healthy uplands of Usagara, a country of which Mr. Stanley speaks in glowing terms. It is the second region of Capt. Burton, who gives an exhaustive account of its geological features, its vegetation, climate, inhabitants, and productions. The mountains are traversed by two main lines—the Mukondokwa to the north, and the Kiringawana to the south, separated by an interval of forty miles. Both have been minutely described by Capt. Burton, though he only traversed the southern road. Mr. Stanley took the northern line, and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Usagara and its people. "Here," he tells us, "is the greenest verdure, the purest water; here are valleys teeming with grain stalks, forests of tamarind and mimosa." He adds, that "scores of mission sites are available, with fine health-giving breezes blowing over them, water in abundance at their feet, fertility unsurpassed around them, with docile, good-tempered people dwelling everywhere at peace with each other, and all travellers and neighbours."

Mr. Stanley ascended to the summit of a peak on the western ridge of these Usagara Mountains, and we select his description of the view as a second specimen of his style:—

"Upon looking at Mpawpa's greenly tinted slopes, dark with many a densely foliated tree; its many rills flowing sweet and clear, nourishing, besides thick patches of gum and thorn bushes, giant sycamore and parachute-topped mimosa, and permitting my imagination to picture sweet views behind the tall cones above, I was tempted to brave the fatigue of an ascent to the summit. Nor was my love for the picturesque disappointed. One sweep of the eyes embraced hundreds of square miles of plain and mountain from Ugomo peak away to distant Ugogo, and from Rubebo and Ugogo to the dim and purple pasture-lands of the wild, untameable Wahumba. The plain of Ugombo and its neighbour of Marenga Mkali, apparently level as a sea, was dotted here and there with 'hillocks dropt in Nature's careless haste,' which appeared like islands amid the dun and green expanse. Where the jungle was dense the colour was green, alternating with dark brown; where the plain appeared denuded of bush and brake it had a whitish-brown appearance, on which the passing clouds now and again cast their deep shadows. Altogether this side of the picture was not inviting; it exhibited too plainly the true wilderness in its sternest aspect; but perhaps the knowledge that in the bosom of the vast plain before me there was not one drop of water but was bitter as nitre, prejudiced me against it . . .

The fairest view was obtained by looking northward towards the dense group of mountains which buttressed the front range, facing towards Rubebo. It was the home of the winds, which, starting here and sweeping down the precipitous slopes and solitary peaks on the western side, and gathering strength as they rushed through the prairie-like

Marenga Mkali, howled through Ugogo and Unyamwezi with the force of a storm. It was also the home of the dews, where sprang the clear streams which cheered by their music the bosky dells below, and enriched the populous district of Mpawpa. One felt better, stronger, on this breezy height, drinking in the pure air and feasting

the eyes on such a varied landscape as it presented, on spreading plateaux green as lawns, on smooth rounded tops, on mountain vales containing recesses which might charm a hermit's soul, on deep and awful ravines where reigned a twilight gloom, on fractured and riven precipices, on huge fantastically worn boulders which overtopped them, on picturesque tracts which embraced all that was wild, and all that was poetical in nature."

In traversing Capt. Burton's third region, which forms the sterile belt, Mr. Stanley's route differed very little from that of his predecessors; and he followed their footsteps exactly from Tura, on the frontier of Ugogo, to Unyanyembe.

At Unyanyembe, as is already well known, Mr. Stanley was checked in his advance by disturbances which had broken out on the road in front. Mirambo, a chief who had commenced life as carrier for the Arabs, had, during the last five years, succeeded in establishing himself as ruler over a considerable tract of country, and had now begun to levy black mail on the Arab caravans. The Arabs of Unyanyembe determined upon war; and Mr. Stanley joined them in an expedition against the stronghold of Mirambo. But the attack resulted in an ignominious flight, and Mr. Stanley, deserted by nearly all his party, was in great peril, but escaped, through the fidelity of his Arab boy, Selim. After this adventure, Mr. Stanley properly put an end to his warlike alliance with the Arabs of Unyanyembe; and as the feud with Mirambo had closed the direct road to Ujiji, on the banks of Lake Tanganyika, he resolved to attempt a more southern route, concerning which very little was known.

Thus it was that Mr. Stanley, in traversing Capt. Burton's fifth region, adopted an entirely new route, and discovered the countries of Ukonongo and Ukwendi; besides collecting much new information, especially respecting the river Rungwa, an eastern tributary of the great lake, which is shown on Speke's map as the Rukwa Lake. Capt. Burton heard that this lake was connected with the Tanganyika in the rainy season; but Mr. Stanley's information, and he was much nearer the spot, is, that there is a river in this direction called the Rungwa, forming swamps during the rains, but no permanent lake. It was during this circuitous march to Ujiji also that Mr. Stanley heard of the subterranean outlet for the great lake. He had halted on the banks of a tributary of the Malagarazi, and was resting under the shade of some trees, at a distance of about sixty miles from the eastern shores of Tanganyika, when he heard a sound as of distant thunder in the west. Upon asking if it were thunder, he was told it was Kabogo.

"Kabogo? What is that?"—It is a great mountain on the other side of the Tanganyika, full of deep holes, into which the water rolls; and when there is wind on the Tanganyika, there is a sound like thunder. Many boats have been lost there, and it is a custom with Arabs and natives to throw cloth and beads, to appease the god of the lake. Those who throw beads generally get past without trouble, but those who do not throw beads into the lake get lost, and are drowned. Oh, it is a dreadful place!"

Mr. Stanley calculates that the sound of the thundering surf, which is said to roll into the caves of Kabogo, was heard by him at a distance of over one hundred miles. This is his solution of the problem respecting the outlet for Lake Tanganyika. Capt. Burton originally inclined to the belief that this great mass of

water had no outlet, and Dr. Beke is positive on the point. The former now rather inclines to Mr. Stanley's theory, which finds some confirmation from the story he was told and the sound of falling water he actually heard. Others have suggested the possibility of the Ruaha or Rufiji river, which empties itself into the sea to the south of Zanzibar, draining the great lake from its eastern side. The question is one of considerable geographical importance, which is left for Dr. Livingstone, or for Lieut. Cameron, who is about to conduct the further measures for Livingstone's assistance, to settle.

The meeting between Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone has already been frequently described, but it is given with more completeness in this volume. Mr. Stanley had undertaken an arduous and perilous task. He carried it to a successful end, with an amount of determination and a steadfast resolve to overcome all obstacles which command our admiration; and he describes his difficulties in a straightforward, honest style, which inspires confidence in the correctness of his statements. No one can read his account of the attack on Mirambo's stronghold, and the flight of the Arabs, or of the mutiny among his own men in Ukonongo, without being convinced of the extraordinary difficulties that had to be encountered, and of the thorough fitness and capacity of the man who faced and overcame them. It was no easy task for this young traveller to force his way to Ujiji, and to relieve the old explorer who so sorely needed help; and, after a careful perusal of his narrative, we are glad to bear our testimony to the heroic nature of the achievement. Mr. Stanley's admiration of the Doctor's great qualities, his enthusiastic partizanship and warm friendship, are traits which do him honour, and enhance the claims which his fortitude and courage have upon our respect.

The exploration of the northern end of Lake Tanganyika is due to Mr. Stanley, although he had the benefit of Dr. Livingstone's companionship. Capts. Burton and Speke, owing to the opposition of a chief, were unable to proceed, in the navigation of the lake, beyond Uvira, which is about twelve miles from where the river Rusizi enters it. It had thus been left doubtful whether the Rusizi flowed in or out,—a point of vast importance; for in the latter case Tanganyika would probably be within the Nile basin. Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley resolved to attempt the solution of this question. They found that the northern head of the lake was indented with seven broad bays, each from one and a half to three miles across, separated by long spits of sand, and that the delta of the Rusizi is at the head of the fourth of these bays, from the west side. They ascended the Rusizi for about half a mile. It was rapid and shallow, and flowed into the lake. Mr. Stanley has drawn the head of the lake, not as ending in a point, as on Speke's map, but as having a northern shore, about twelve miles long, indented by several bays, nearly at right angles to the eastern and western shores. Mr. Stanley collected the names of several tributaries of the Rusizi, and of numerous tribes round the head of the lake; and he took a round of compass bearings from the summit of an island which he places, by dead reckoning, in $3^{\circ} 41' S.$ lat. The voyage on the Tanganyika lasted for twenty-eight days,

and his chapter describing it (the 13th), which is one of the most interesting in the book, is headed by extracts from the works of Capts. Burton and Speke, and Mr. Findlay, showing the uncertainty by which the question solved by Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone had previously been surrounded, and the geographical importance which very high authorities attached to it.

Dr. Livingstone, on his return from the cruise, resolved to fall back upon Unyanyembe, in order to meet his stores, and Mr. Stanley undertook the offices of guide and escort. After careful deliberation, the return route was selected. Mr. Stanley determined to go down the lake to a certain point, and thence to strike across until he hit upon his former southern route from Unyanyembe. He places Urimba, the place where they finally landed, in latitude $5^{\circ} 54' S.$, and just half way down the lake; and here they turned eastward, with their backs to the Tanganyika, on the 7th of January. The country they traversed had never before been explored. It consists of a series of longitudinal ridges, with their east sides presenting abrupt scarps and terraces, while the western declivities have gradual slopes. For days and days they threaded their way through the wild forests of Ukwendi, by clumps of jungle, across streams, up steep ridges, and down into deep valleys; steering by compass in the supposed direction of Mr. Stanley's outward route. Mr. Stanley himself was sick with fever, thick haze covered the forests, and the fear of lions daunted the native hunters. Starvation was staring them in the face when, on the tenth day, they came to the inhabited valley of Imera, one of their old camping places, and the natives gathered round, bringing supplies of food. On the 18th of February the two travellers entered Unyanyembe. The story of this trying march is well told.

Dr. Livingstone, as we all know, resolved to complete his work by exploring the sources of the Lualaba, and Mr. Stanley handed over to him 2,788 yards of various kinds of cloths, 992 lb. of beads, 350 lb. of brass wire, a waterproof tent, an air-bed, a canvas boat, a bag of carpenter's tools, arms and ammunition, cooking utensils, a medicine chest, and a sextant; forming altogether about forty loads. Dr. Livingstone also found thirty-three loads of his own stores, and Mr. Stanley calculates that the Doctor was thus supplied with sufficient to last him four years. He required a few additional articles from Zanzibar, and especially a good watch and other instruments, and fifty trustworthy men as carriers. These Mr. Stanley undertook to send up from Zanzibar, and he set out for the coast with Livingstone's journal and letters on the 13th of March. He performed the march of 535 miles, wading through swamps, across torrents, and wearily tramping through dense jungle, in thirty-five days, and reached Bagamoyo on the 6th of May. Thus was this great service completed, a service for the performance of which Mr. Stanley earned and has received the most cordial recognition from the Queen and people of England, and especially from the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

Brides and Bridals. By James Cordy Jeaffreson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

In this book Mr. Jeaffreson appeals to an audience even larger than those addressed in his books about Lawyers, Doctors, and the Clergy. His 'Brides and Bridals' cannot fail to go straight to the heart of every woman in England. Written *con amore*, it betrays none of that awe for his subject which made him, when treating of the clergy, adopt a stately and ponderous diction as alone appropriate to so solemn a theme. We doubt not that from the housekeeper's room to the *boudoir* these volumes will be carefully scanned by fair eyes of all ages and conditions, and will afford no less amusement than instruction. The sketch given of the progress of the art of marriage from the early days, when to be a woman was to be the common property of a tribe of savages, to those in which capture by force gave place to capture by captivation, may prove a rude shock to persons accustomed to regard marriages as from the very first made in Heaven. Following Sir John Lubbock rather than the advocates of women's rights, Mr. Jeaffreson holds Nature and not man responsible for the inequalities of position between the two sexes. It was because woman was naturally so much weaker than man, that she was ever regarded as his inferior and subordinate. Marriage by capture, a custom symbolized in the wedding-ring, and to some extent retained in the modern elopement, was the first outcome of a desire to possess the monopoly of a woman. Such capture could only be lawfully practised upon a member of another or hostile tribe. A woman thus obtained at the risk of a man's life was held to be his exclusive property. As civilization progressed and wealth increased, this rough method gave place to purchase, a system which had, at least, the advantages of respecting the wishes of parents, and compensating them for the loss of their daughter's services. Mr. Jeaffreson has adopted Mr. M'Lennan's theory, and thinks that the custom of throwing an old shoe after a newly-wedded pair represented, first, the hurling of missiles at a man engaged in a forcible capture of a wife, and, later, the transference of authority from the parents to the bridegroom, the shoe or sandal having ever been an instrument of domestic correction. It is not without hesitation that we venture to differ from these weighty authorities on a point of such importance, but we suspect that by the old shoe or slipper,—for we never heard of a new one being used on the occasion,—are signified rather the wishes of their friends that the marriage may prove a happy one, and that the young pair may fit each other as the slipper fits the foot; in short, that they may be a "comfortable couple." It is true that the phrase "to live under the slipper" indicates a penal significance for the emblem; but this is itself a reason why such a disagreeable reminder should not be thrust upon the notice of a bride in her first rapture.

Rejecting Sir John Lubbock's explanation of the Honeymoon, Mr. Jeaffreson shows that so far from seclusion having always been sought at such a season, it was, prior to the reign of George the Third, the custom in England for the bridal pair to spend the time in festive intercourse with their friends. Young ladies who are in the habit of accepting presents from

their admirers will do well to ponder the chapter on Espousals. It is not long since lawyers held that a gift of a ring by a marriageable man to a marriageable woman constituted, if accepted, a solemn contract of matrimony. The practice of the Church in regarding espousals as equally sacred with actual marriage led undoubtedly to the evils enumerated by Mr. Jeaffreson; but how alarming the contrary extreme may be appears from this truly frightful revelation of English wedded life, which our author makes with due solemnity:—

"Every street in modern London is inhabited by a husband who, without cherishing any unfriendliness to his wife's early admirers, is aware that, before becoming his conjugal partner, she was successively engaged to two or three men of his acquaintance, each of whom she in turn threw over without his consent."

The Church seems to have been curiously vacillating in the restraints it has at various times put upon marriage. In the eighth century, first cousins, in the eleventh century, second cousins, and later, yet remoter relations were forbidden to intermarry. To so great an extent were the prohibitions carried, that a knowledge of one's ancestors was almost a bar to marrying at all, so easy was it to imagine some sort of a relationship. Ties of matrimonial affinity were confounded with ties of consanguinity, and even spiritual relationships, such as that of being god-parents to the same child, were made a bar to the union of the parties.

In his chapter on Medical Women and White Slaves, Mr. Jeaffreson develops a hitherto unsuspected vein of cynicism. The white slave, it appears, is the husband who toils in his profession with no other result than to maintain his wife in luxury. There is much that we should like to quote in the interesting chapters on Clerical Marriages, Curious Marriages, Gretna-Green Marriages, the Abduction of Heiresses, and the Dissolution of Marriages, but we must be content with referring all who read, whether for amusement or for information, to the book itself, which they will find a valuable depository of knowledge on the subject. The chapter on the Discipline of Wives has a peculiar significance now that not only are women claiming the right of being perfectly independent of the other sex, whether for reproof, instruction, or correction, but the propriety of all corporal punishment whatever is called in question. Mr. Jeaffreson shows that Saxon and Celt alike have taken it for granted that the administration of chastisement with stick or slipper was at once the duty and privilege of the husband. An old Welsh law authorized the infliction of "three blows with a broomstick on any part of the person except the head," but does not appear to have limited the frequency or severity of the doses; and by an ancient continental rule, the wife was considered to have just cause for complaint only when knocked down with a bar of iron. Blackstone ascribes the continuance of the practice of wife-beating among the lower classes, long after it had gone out of fashion with the upper, to the affection of the common people for the old common law. There seems to have been more force than is generally suspected in Shakspeare's phrase concerning "the harmless necessary cat," for such was the position of woman that she hailed

the prospect of even a wife-beating husband as a means of escape from a multitude of disciplinarians. Once married, nobody was entitled to beat her except her husband. Mr. Jeaffreson shows his knowledge of female nature in the observation that many a woman is far more hurt by a husband's humiliating and stinging remarks than she would be by a well-considered chastisement with a pliant cane. We now leave him in the hands of the ladies, confident that they will do him the full justice that his work merits.

The English in Ireland. By James Anthony Froude, M.A. Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

ALMOST simultaneously with the announcement that Mr. Froude has undertaken "a mission" to the United States of America appears the first volume of his latest contribution to historical literature, under the title recorded above. In connexion with the first of these circumstances, a recent number of an American journal observes, that as well might St. George have aspired to slay the British dragon "with a boiled carrot" as Mr. Froude to convert Fenian sympathizers by argument to his way of viewing Irish politics; and after a careful perusal of the present volume, in which these views are expounded, we cannot conscientiously say that this bold metaphor seems to us greatly overstrained. Certainly if that polished and brilliant writer imports into the lectures which he is now delivering in the United States, much of the matter that is here contained, he is likely to obtain no more favour from the descendants of Irishmen than the fabled dragon might have been supposed to sustain injury from the inoffensive vegetable if directed against his life. We have been accustomed to tolerably plain speaking on both sides in the matter of England's political dealings with the sister country, and are not to be taken aback by a few hard words; but surely so terrible an indictment for incurable barbarity and baseness, for unparalleled and enduring brutality, was never before drawn up—not, indeed, against a conquering, but against a conquered nation—as is here, with all due deliberation, and minuteness, and picturesqueness of detail, set forth. We do not say that the picture is devoid of truth,—far from it; but we believe that it is greatly overcharged. For the sake of that type of character in which even Mr. Froude himself can still detect some tender and noble traits, and the singular fascination of which he is constrained to acknowledge, the character of the Irish Celt,—nay, for the sake of our common human nature and the ties of kinship that unite us to Ireland in bonds so intimate,—we would not believe that all her heroes were the detestable ruffians that are here pourtrayed, nor that patriotism, generosity, truth, and decency, did not sometimes find a home within her children's hearts. Yet it is scarcely too much to say that the opposite of this is the lesson which is taught in this latest contribution to Irish history! They are a base and savage lot altogether, these "mere Irish"; and the one unpardonable sin of English rule has been that they have been dealt with too leniently, that they have not been abolished long since, improved off the face of the earth, like the red man, or "like their own wolves," to whom

"they were in no point morally superior"! Cromwell is the typical Irish regenerator—Cromwell with his cannon and his Ironsides. In so far as English policy in Ireland has swerved from the simple precepts of government which he maintained, and illustrated with such hearty goodwill, in so far has it fallen short of its duty towards its dependency, and deservedly brought so much trouble upon itself.

"When two countries, or sections of countries, stand geographically so related to one another that their union under a common government will conduce to the advantage of one of them, such countries will continue separate as long only as there is equality of force between them, or as long as the country which desires to preserve its independence possesses a power of resistance so vigorous that the effort to overcome it is too exhausting to be permanently maintained."

Such is the opening paragraph of this new version of the strange, sad story of England's efforts to conquer and govern Ireland, since the time when, just seven hundred years ago, it was made over to her a gift by Pope Adrian the Fourth, and Norman barons landed on its shores. The two islands lying away from the Continent of Europe were too close to each other to preserve a separate existence, and in the eternal fitness of things the greater overpowered the less. That lesser did not possess a "power of resistance so vigorous that the effort to overcome it" could not be "permanently maintained," and consequently it succumbed. But it succumbed with as bad a grace as possible, and became an enduring thorn in the conqueror's side. This is the unpardonable sin in Mr. Froude's eyes. It is bad enough that a brave people should not have been able to defend their own liberties; that they should have wasted their resources in slaughtering each other instead of combining them to slaughter their enemies; but that when undoubtedly beaten they should still have dreamt of resistance, this is the climax of unworthiness. The Welsh fought heroically for independence, and at length, when the struggle could no longer be maintained, accepted the inevitable, and became loyal and worthy citizens of the British Empire. The Scotch never acknowledged themselves beaten, and at last united with England on equal terms; but the Irish, with a genuine Hibernian perversity, which Mr. Froude cannot forgive, would neither do the one thing nor the other,—neither preserve their liberties nor transfer them gracefully to another's keeping, neither acknowledge themselves defeated, nor force defeat upon their foes. For ever quarrelling with their friends, they would but quarrel with their enemies in a half-hearted manner: brave to desperation in their petty strifes with one another, they were cowards in the face of an invader. Unable and unwilling to cultivate their own fair fields, they would not accept their cultivation as a benefit at a stranger's hands. Barbarous in thought, word, and deed, they would not be civilized for their good. And abominable as the conduct of the native Irish was, that of the English settlers was little less so. The common sense of that people, usually deemed their most marked characteristic, was found altogether to evaporate when brought into intimate contact with the more whimsical notions and customs of their fanciful neighbours. Norman and Anglo-Saxon colonists

sent over to reclaim the barbarians, instead of doing so, merged their own destructive qualities in those of the subject nation, became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," took to hanging each other with an equal relish and heartiness, and left the problem of the pacification of Ireland further from solution than ever. Statesman after statesman sent over from England, full of the best intentions, assumed the reins of government in Ireland but to throw them up after a little while in despair; and it is in a strain of real pathos that Mr. Stanley, English secretary at the Castle, declares, in 1697, "that he had fallen into the most eating, drinking, wrangling, quarrelsome country he ever saw; there was no keeping the peace among them." Every policy, from elaborate coercion to elaborate coaxing, was in turn resorted to, and ever, as Mr. Froude asserts, at the wrong time; the always dissatisfied nation was alternately bullied and petted, very commonly bullied and petted at one and the same time, yet still with no difference in the result. An utterly illogical people was as illogically treated, and thus the vicious circle of Irish misgovernment was completed. The authorities were ever travelling over the old paths of desperate mismanagement, and returning to the same starting-point, while the heart of the mystery remained untouched.

Such is, in broad outline, a sketch of the political condition of Ireland up to about the middle of the eighteenth century, as described by the author of this volume. Nor are we left in doubt as to the remedy which he would have applied. "Such races as could neither defend their liberty with the sword, nor would submit, when defeated, to live within the bounds of order, have been transported generally to other lands, or been steadily decimated till the unruly spirit has been broken." This has not been done in Ireland, or, at all events, as a policy it has not been persistently adhered to. Hence the perennial crop of Irish grievances, which are a continual source of annoyance to England; hence the disorganization and misery of Ireland herself. Neither "the Church" nor "the Land" has had so much to do with Irish discontent as the fatal tenderness of England towards a conquered foe. As for the Church, the Irish nation was just as difficult to manage when both England and Ireland were good Catholic countries, and England rather the better of the two; and as for the Land, it was precisely at the time when the confiscated estates were the most completely in the hands of their native possessors that the insurrection and massacre of 1641 was planned, and carried out with unparalleled vindictiveness and brutality. This tenderness of England to Ireland is the more difficult to understand and excuse, when we consider the pictures of Irish society with which Mr. Froude from time to time favours us in the progress of his narrative. Thus, to take one or two specimens, we learn:—

"The Irish, when the Normans took charge of them, were, with the exception of the clergy, scarcely more than a mob of armed savages. They had no settled industry and no settled habitations, and scarcely a conception of property. . . . The only occupation considered honourable was fighting and plunder, and each tribe roamed within its own limits, supported either by the pillage of its neighbours or the wild cattle which wandered through the forests. . . . Their chief characteristics were

treachery, thirst for blood, unbridled licentiousness, and inveterate detestation of order and rule."

Of a later period we hear:—

"Their private habits were wild as their occupations were lawless. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, when a distinct view of them begins to be obtainable, the cattle and human beings lived herded together in the Earl of Desmond's castle. If Fynes Moryson may be believed, the daughters of distinguished Ulster chiefs squatted on the pavement round the hall-fires of their fathers' castles, in the presence of strangers, as bare of clothing as if Adam had never sinned. . . . The women in all their relations were emancipated to the fullest imaginable extent."

Of a still later period (about 1720-40), and of a different class—the country gentry, or squires—we are told:—

"Human creatures have at various times made devils of themselves, but probably no age, and no part of the world, have produced specimens quite so detestable as these Irish gentlemen. In unmanliness, in cowardice, in ferocity, in a combination of all the qualities most hateful and despicable in man's nature, they had achieved a distinction as yet unmatched."

It is strange, indeed, that the sin of English Governments should have been an unnatural tenderness towards such wretches as these.

In the name of charity, if not even of historical accuracy, we protest against this wholesale condemnation of the Irish race, the Irish connexion, the Irish character, and of everything of or belonging to that ill-fated island. It is easy to support an accusation of lawlessness against a people or an age, by simply accumulating a catalogue of all the crimes committed by any of them at that time, and ignoring all other circumstances; and this is, and has always been, a familiar device when Irish matters are under review by Englishmen. Few nations would show to advantage if judged only by the records of their criminal offences, or the habits of their predatory class. That the native Irish were a wild and reckless lot when they met in conflict the English race, we know, and that they have more or less continued so ever since, we are not disposed to deny; but we also know of them, that they were a civilized people when we, in our turn, were savages, and we know that in later years they have given to the world some of the most eminent and virtuous characters that it has known. Indeed, nothing is more remarkable about this people than their extraordinary vitality, the uninterrupted transmission of qualities, however now perverted by centuries of sorrow, which fifteen hundred years ago illuminated the world, the preservation of a national character amid "the fiercest whirlwind of oppression that ever in the wrath of God was poured upon the children of disobedience." The Celtic, Saxon, and Norman characters are essentially different types, and have had different work to perform in the general progress of mankind. We deny that the Irish have failed in playing their part creditably, even though, from the circumstance of English conquest and English misrule, it has been a more obscure part than it might otherwise have been. Mr. Froude blames throughout the policy of the English connexion, as not having been sufficiently thorough, and as having erred on the side of leniency rather than of severity; but it will occur to many that the alternative which he more than suggests, is of the class of those remedies

miscalled "heroic," which are more attractive the less we see of them, and are also somewhat out of date. The kill or cure system of policy, like the kill or cure system of surgery, belongs to an early stage in the development of either of those arts. He is also very bitter on the pretensions of the Papacy. They have often been immoderate; but we cannot at all allow that vengeance either in the conduct of an individual or a nation is a necessary part of self-defence, or that it would have been therefore justifiable at any time to have used against the Catholics the same means which they themselves employed against others differing from them in faith, simply because those means were atrociously wicked and inhuman. It would, we are sure, be unjust to charge Mr. Froude with approving of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, or the proceedings of the Spanish Inquisition; but he certainly points to these as efficient measures for tranquilizing a country where, as in Ireland, there is a decided conflict of creeds.

The volume ends about the middle of the eighteenth century, at the time when, all hope of union with England having been abandoned, the leaders of the Irish Parliament were beginning to turn their thoughts towards separation and independence. Into the history of this struggle, or of the Irish Parliament generally, we cannot enter now, though we may perhaps hope to do so when the survey of its doings is completed in the next volume. For the present, we prefer simply to record our general protest against the one-sided tone of the work, which, notwithstanding its ability, is hardly, we think, calculated to advance the author's reputation as an impartial writer of history, still less to gain for him converts from amongst those who have been accustomed to look with sympathy on the upward struggles of a long oppressed people.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Trevor Court. By Mrs. Paull. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Surgeon's Secret. By Sidney Mostyn. (S. Tinsley.)

MRS. PAULL'S story, which relates the process by which a worldly young lady is converted into a dying penitent, is of the weakly religious type. It is hard to criticize unfavourably a work replete with excellent intentions; but we fear that the virtue depicted is scarcely energetic enough to produce much effect upon a scoffing world. There are some excellent females among the *dramatis personæ*, but their excellence is moral only, and combined with no other special peculiarities of character. The story opens in Oxford, for which ancient seat of learning Mrs. Paull, like most of her sex, entertains a zealous enthusiasm, which is most flattering, but is not according to knowledge. Will she be "surprised to hear" that the names in the classlists at Oxford are arranged in alphabetical order, and that Milton was educated at Cambridge? The young gentleman to whom we are introduced in a "college room" soon proves himself the hero of the story. He first loses his father (Mrs. Paull loves to harrow us, and we have no less than four death-beds to deal with in the course of these volumes), and then earns our respect

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by supporting his widowed mother on the proceeds of his scanty curacy. Unfortunately, one characteristic weakness mars the absolute perfection of this blameless priest. He is, unfortunately, susceptible to the charms of admiring young ladies. He first nearly commits himself to the penniless Edith Raymond, and then, having irrevocably won her affections, transfers his own to her too wealthy cousin, Caroline. He is unsuccessful in his second suit, although the coquettish young heiress has no sort of objection to his attentions, and the greater part of the book is taken up with the story of his discipline and his repentance. Caroline marries a young lord, who exhibits what our author seems to regard as almost superhuman virtue in staying abroad for a year to pay off the debts upon his property, and whose conversion from scepticism is duly recorded. Caroline on her death-bed seeks to repair the mischief she has done to Edith, by making the limp curate promise to marry her—a promise which, after a decent interval, he readily performs. There is nothing noteworthy about the book, except the exceedingly comfortable circumstances in which the good people are left, and which are indicated by the sign £, with sums of five or six figures attached to it. The author also expresses much admiration for the Royal Exchange, which she characterizes as the Temple of Commerce, and pays a rather tardy tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort.

The Surgeon's Secret is an extremely disagreeable one. He brings information to a miserable husband of the death of his wife, and when his victim has married for a second time on the strength of the intelligence, induces him to believe that the former story was false, and that the detested Barbara is still alive to plague him. Mr. Harlow's second spouse, Cicely by name, is a simple, charming creature, and one regrets that she should have been even temporarily annoyed by the scoundrelism of Mr. Maturin. However, as that gentleman commits a murder, and falls into the clutches of the law, while Cicely's happiness is placed at last upon a certain footing, we are not seriously disturbed by her vicissitudes of fortune; while the other personages concerned are not sufficiently remarkable to evoke any painful interest. Mr. Mostyn affects certain archaisms of style: "vastly," for "much,"—"sure," for "surely,"—"tis," for "itis,"—may be considered attempts to reproduce the colloquialisms of the last century; but "like" in the sense of "as," governing a verb, was never English at any period. For the rest, the story, such as it is, is fairly well told. Mrs. Dumbiggle is an amusing specimen of an unapostolic and backbiting widow; the Drummonds, as an unpretending "middle-class" couple, are true to nature; and Harlow, though weakish, is a tolerable imitation of a gentleman; but, on the whole, the story contains no original portraiture of character sufficiently distinct to atone for a worthless and improbable plot.

The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. By Charles Darwin. (Murray.)

(Second Notice.)

MR. DARWIN gives many instances of those expressive movements which are independent of habit; for instance, that one which most of us have noticed: many persons in cutting anything

with scissors move their jaws simultaneously with the blades. This, like the schoolboy's trick referred to in our last notice, is probably due to imitation, or what is popularly called "sympathy." Our author has also a good deal to say about reflex action. It is often extremely difficult to draw the line between reflex and habitual actions; and Mr. Darwin has some happy remarks on this point. When a blow is aimed at his face, a man winks; but, "This is an habitual and not a strictly reflex action, as the stimulus is conveyed through the mind, and not by the excitement of a peripheral nerve. The whole body and head are generally and at the same time drawn suddenly backwards. These latter movements can be prevented if the danger does not appear to the imagination imminent; but our reason telling us that there is no danger does not suffice. I may mention a trifling fact illustrating this point, and which, at the same time, amused me. I put my face close to the thick glass plate in front of a puff-adder in the Zoological Gardens, and with the firm determination of not starting back if the snake struck at me; but, as soon as the blow was struck, my resolution went for nothing, and I jumped a yard or two backwards with astonishing rapidity. My will and reason were powerless against the imagination of a danger which had never been experienced."

How far pure reflex actions are under the control of the will is a curious question. It is certain that the desire to perform such actions will frequently, or rather generally, interfere with their occurrence. When Pistol ate the leek, how he must have dreaded a failure in the reflex action of his throat. The rationale, such as it is, of certain mediæval punishments is to be studied by the light of the laws regulating reflex actions; even more may be learned by similar analyses of the nature of ordeals by swallowing. Mr. Darwin asserts that from what we know of inherited habits, "there is nothing improbable in the transmission of a habit to the offspring at an earlier age than that at which it was first acquired by the parents." We are, therefore, if this be accepted, to assume that acquired habits cause, in those who indulge in them, transmissible physical changes of structure. The reader will not fail to recognize the enormous importance of such an hypothesis as this. Innumerable habits which are called hereditary are unquestionably due to mere imitation. A son will loll in his chair if his father does so; and this is as often due to imitation as to physical debility. At the most, only a few habits, such as we call tricks, are heritable. It is a curious fact, not overlooked, but not explained by Mr. Darwin, that although all the children of men have been coughers and sneezers, these actions are decidedly not reflex, and have to be performed for the purpose of clearing the air passages of the throat and head. Yet every doctor knows that we often announce our entrance into the world by a vigorous sneeze. Whether the infant may not be said to have inherited the action in question, so that in him it has become reflex, is a moot question. A considerable number of actions of anomalous character remain unexplained by the principles laid down by physiologists. Among the most puzzling of these is the contraction of the iris when the retina is exposed to bright light. It appears impossible that this action could have been first voluntarily performed, and then fixed by habit, because the iris is not known to be under the control of the will. Mr. Darwin thinks a solution may be looked

for in the radiation of nerve force. Yet the suggestion is rather far fetched, and is scarcely to be accepted.

Mr. Darwin puts forward the theory of natural selection, as might be expected, to account for many phenomena of Expression; and sometimes this is done with great tact and ingenuity. The following is, probably, the best example in the book. It is fair to observe that the solution proposed is given as conjectural:—

"It further deserves notice that reflex actions are, in all probability, liable to slight variations, as are all corporeal structures and instincts; and any variations which are beneficial and of sufficient importance, would tend to be preserved and inherited. Thus reflex actions, when once gained for one purpose, might afterwards be modified independently of the will or habit, so as to serve for some distinct purpose. Such cases would be parallel to those which, as we have every reason to believe, have occurred with many instincts; for although some instincts have been developed through long-continued and inherited habit, other highly complete ones have been developed through the preservation of variations of pre-existing instincts—that is, through natural selection."

This is a parallel to a well-known and widely-accepted explanation of the existence of what are oddly called "rudimentary" members, e.g. the flappers or fore-hands of seals and whales, &c. One of the most interesting sections in this book discusses the retention of certain movements by some of the lower animals long after their original motives have ceased to exist:—

"Dogs scratch themselves by a rapid movement of one of their fore-feet, and when their backs are rubbed with a stick, so strong is the habit, that they cannot help rapidly scratching the air or the ground in a useless and ludicrous manner. . . . If a horse is much tickled, as when curry-combed, his wish to bite (the origin of which desire is easily understood) becomes so intolerably strong, that he will chatter his teeth together, and, though not vicious, bite his groom."

A large number of similar instances are given by Mr. Darwin; but his theory that cats dislike wetting their feet because they were aboriginally of Egypt, is improbable.

The principle of antithesis comes into play under influences which are opposed to those that have been illustrated above. Certain states of the mind lead to certain habitual movements which were primarily or may still be of service, "and we shall find that when a directly opposite state of mind is induced, there is a strong and involuntary tendency to the performance of movements of a directly opposite nature, though these have never been of any service." Thus, when a dog approaches a man in a hostile frame of mind, he walks upright and stiffly; his head is slightly raised, or not much lowered; his tail is held erect and rigid; the hairs bristle, especially along the back and neck; the pricked ears are directed forward, and the eyes have a fixed stare. These actions follow from an intention to attack; indeed, some of them, such as the bristling of the hair, seem designed to intimidate. If the dog which has been exhibiting these emotions suddenly finds that the man he was prepared to fight is his master, an instantaneous change takes place, every motion is absolutely antithetical to his former movements; the upright body crouches, the rigid form becomes flexuous, the stiff and still tail knows no rest, and dashes

swifly from side to side, the hair becomes smooth. This is an illustration, and a happy one, of the influence of what the author calls the principle of antithesis:—

"Not one of the above movements, so clearly expressive of affection, is of the least direct service to the animal. They are explicable, so far as I can see, solely from being in complete opposition or antithesis to the attitude and movements which, from intelligible causes, are assumed when a dog intends to fight, and which, consequently, are expressive of anger."

We suppose that if the treatment of the subject were reversed, and the expression of a combative frame of mind declared to be explicable only because its peculiarities are antithetical to those attendant on amiable moods, the principle would still hold good. At any rate, the "principle of antithesis" is admirably illustrated by four sketches of dogs, by Mr. Briton Rivière. The principle is not open to challenge; it is, indeed, one about which there can hardly be two opinions.

Our author comes to an important point of this part of his subject when he considers how the principle of antithesis in expression has arisen:—

"With social animals, the power of inter-communication between the members of the same community and with other species,—between the opposite sexes as well as between the young and the old,—is of the highest importance to them. This is generally effected by means of the voice; but it is certain that gestures and expressions are, to a certain extent, mutually intelligible. Man not only uses inarticulate cries, gestures, and expressions, but has invented articulate language; if, indeed, the word *invented* can be applied to a process, completed by innumerable steps, half-unconsciously made. Any one who has watched monkeys will not doubt that they perfectly understand each other's gestures and expressions, and, to a larger extent, as Beugger asserts, those of man. An animal, when going to attack another, or when afraid of another, often makes itself appear terrible, by erecting its hair, thus increasing the apparent bulk of its body, by showing its teeth, or brandishing its horns, or by uttering fierce sounds. . . . As the power of inter-communication is certainly of high service to many animals, there is no *a priori* improbability in the supposition that gestures mainly of an opposite nature to those by which certain feelings are originally expressed, should at first have been voluntarily employed under the influence of an opposite state of feeling. The fact of the gestures being now innate, could be no valid objection to the belief that they were at first intentional; for, if practised during many generations, they could probably at last be inherited."

Mr. Darwin adds, "Nevertheless, it is more than doubtful, as we shall immediately see, whether any of the cases which come under our present head of antithesis, have thus originated," that is, from expressions originally intentional. Referring to innate gestures, common to a species, Mr. Darwin asserts that shrugging the shoulders is the best instance of a gesture which stands in direct opposition to all other movements, and is naturally assumed under an opposite frame of mind. It expresses impotence or apology—something which cannot be done, or cannot be avoided. The gesture is sometimes used consciously and voluntarily, which, we may add, shows that this action has become accepted almost universally as expressive. It seems to us far too complex in itself to be accepted as due to anything but imitation. Certain nations, for example the English, employ it in

a very small degree, or not at all, while others, as the French, use it to an extent which is almost grotesque. It is true that even English children express an obstinate state of mind by a modification of a shrug; thus, a little boy of our acquaintance "hugs himself" and raises his shoulders; but this movement, as Mr. Darwin admits (p. 270), is not a true shrug. Notwithstanding our author's elaborate exposition of this part of his subject, we think he fails in his attempt to show that the action in question is innate. Whatever view of the matter the reader may take, he will not fail to be interested by Mr. Darwin's exposition, and amused by his numerous illustrations.

To his third principle Mr. Darwin has given not less attention than to the two former. He states it as follows:—"That certain actions, which we recognize as expressive of certain states of the mind, are the direct results of the constitution of the nervous system, and have been from the first independent of the will, and, to a large extent, of habit." This principle is obviously of a comprehensive nature, requiring more space than we can afford for its complete elucidation. We may, however, endeavour to put the reader in a position to comprehend Mr. Darwin's views, and accept them or reject them as he thinks fit. The intensity of the action of the nervous system is shown by the often-reported cases, in which, under the direct influence of extreme terror or grief, the human hair has been rapidly blanched. Mr. Darwin gives as authentic an instance from India, where the hair of a man who was led to execution changed colour so rapidly that the alteration was perceptible to the eye. Trembling is another example. It is not only useless but harmful, and cannot have been acquired through the will, and then rendered habitual in association with an emotion. It is due to many causes, but fear is the emotion which usually excites it, although sometimes excessive anger or joy do so. We have room for but one more quotation:—

"An emotion may be very strong, but it will have little tendency to induce movements of any kind, if it has not commonly led to voluntary action for its relief or gratification; and when these movements are excited, their nature is, to a large extent, determined by those which have often and voluntarily been performed for some definite end, and under the same emotions. Great pain urges all animals, and has urged them during countless generations, to make the most violent and diversified efforts to escape from the cause of suffering. Even when a limb or other separate part of the body is hurt, we often see a tendency to shake it, as if to shake off the cause, though this may obviously be impossible. . . . Another principle, namely, the internal consciousness that the power or capacity of the nervous system is limited, will have strengthened, though in a subordinate degree, the tendency to violent action under extreme suffering. A man cannot think deeply and exert his utmost muscular force, as Hippocrates long ago observed, if two pains are felt at the same time,—the severer one dulls the other. Martyrs in the ecstasy of their religious fervour have often, as it would appear, been insensible to the most horrid tortures. Sailors who are going to be flogged sometimes take a piece of lead into their mouths, in order to bite it with their utmost force, and thus to bear the pain. Parturient women prepare to exert their muscles to the utmost, in order to relieve their sufferings."

Mr. Darwin declares that painters can hardly pourtray suspicion, jealousy, envy,

&c., except by the aid of accessories which tell the tale. Surely this is a mistake, due to an imperfect knowledge of what Art has done. Painting, it is not too much to say, can do whatever acting can; and that acting can satisfy our author and produce what he considers satisfactory illustrations of the emotions, is shown by his liking for Mr. Rejlander, who, as Mr. Darwin expressly says, "acted" the required emotions, or got others to act them. Now, we do not think that Mr. Rejlander, to judge by his photographs, is a first-rate actor, or a subtle director of actors. We believe the photographic illustrations of this volume have suffered greatly from a sort of galvanised look they wear; but we do not see how it could be otherwise. A man must be, indeed, a first-rate actor who could keep the intensity of an emotion displayed in his features while another person "took his likeness." These photographs are sufficient to illustrate Mr. Darwin's meaning; but they have no higher value. The more we look at them, the less satisfactory do they appear. We are far from thinking that Mr. Darwin has acted unwisely in introducing them into his book, but Mr. Rejlander's performances are almost sure to mislead any one who puts much faith in them.

The reader should always bear in mind that Mr. Darwin's observations refer not so much to the manifestation of emotion on the faces and limbs of living creatures as to the causes or motive powers of those manifestations, or, to speak more strictly, the media between the emotions and the manifestations. To what causes may such and such forms of expression be referred, is the main question with the author. This is a wise and scientific mode of dealing with the subject, the only one worthy of Mr. Darwin, or which could enable him to bring the matter fairly and clearly before the public. His book is crammed with curious anecdotes of expression in men and beasts, but it is the reverse of what is commonly called an "amusing work." The man who buys it for the pastime of an idle hour will not be pleased with his purchase. On the other hand, the intelligent student cannot fail to learn much from Mr. Darwin.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

EVERY boy and girl too will find a great deal to beguile a rainy day in *Every Boy's Annual* for 1873, edited by Edmund Routledge (Routledge). Lady Barker tells delightful stories "About Boys." The Rev. J. G. Wood gives excellent and interesting notes on natural history; and Prof. Pepper explains some of the secrets of his magic. But there is a set of papers that would have been better omitted: Prof. Hoffman's curious tricks with cards impart rather dangerous information. It is ill playing with edge tools, and no boy will be the better for knowing the tricks of sharpers; and though we hope all the readers of the Annual would be too honourable to take advantage of their knowledge, still we think that total ignorance on the subject would be more honourable still. As to the mysteries involved in the charades and the cryptographs, they would of themselves prove antidotes to the best efforts of all the "Hair Restorers" yet invented; for no one could give his mind to these bewildering studies and fail to have grey hair permanently, unless the brain should soften in the process instead.

The difficulty of finding Sunday books which children will read for pleasure, and not on compilation only, is hardly so great as it was some years

ago, but still pleasant and profitable Sunday reading is not plentiful. *My Sunday Friend Stories; Third Series—Festivals*, by the Author of 'Helpful Sam' (Batty, Sunday Friend Office), are welcome. They are really good stories, well written; and though they are intended to illustrate certain festivals in the calendar of the Church Prayer Book, there is nothing in them to prevent children of any and every denomination from reading them with pleasure. Our own favourite is 'Moidered Dick,' a tale of a colliery accident; it is touching, and we think it is also true.

There is a peculiar style of touch required for stories in a short volume different from that which is suitable to longer works. *Blind Olive; or, Dr. Greywill's Infatuation*, by Sarson (Partridge), just fails of being a good story, through being written in the style of a common-place novel. The style would be affected and in bad taste in any book; but in a simple tale like 'Blind Olive' it spoils the interest. The love passages are more suited to a full-grown novel than to a book for young people; and although the author possesses skill in sketching character, she does not work out her incidents with the care they require. We cannot recommend 'Blind Olive' as a book for youthful readers, and it is not sufficiently elaborated to be attractive to their elders. We think the author is likely to succeed better in her next attempt.

The author of *The Path She Chose*, by F. M. S. (Routledge), tells us in the preface that both the chief personages in her tale are drawn from life. The character of the hero, John Wynter, "is that of one to whom she owes all that may be of any worth in herself; but whose beautiful inner life she finds it impossible to describe, so as to give an adequate idea of its value;" &c. John Wynter is a stalwart clergyman "who stands six feet three in his shoes." His moral virtues are stated to be in proportion, though, on the faith of an anonymous letter, he allows himself to doubt the character of the young lady whom he has asked to marry him after an attachment of several years. He places himself as a spy upon her actions, and on witnessing one of those mysterious occurrences, which in novels are represented as trying the faith of a lover, but which generally prove to be the result of an unlucky concurrence of circumstances, he breaks off the engagement, without asking a question, or giving the young lady the opportunity to clear herself. The other character "taken from life" is Eliza Davies, a lady's companion, "born in a garret, in a kitchen bred"; she is simply a vulgar, wicked, and thoroughly unscrupulous young woman, about whom the less said the better. Why the authoress should have chosen to detail so many coarse and revolting incidents in a book intended for the perusal and edification of the young, we cannot conjecture; and we hope that 'The Path She Chose' may not find its way to the book-shelves of any young person for whom we have a regard.

Mr. Ballantyne has added to the debt of gratitude which all boys owe him by his present story of *The Norsemen in the West; or, America before Columbus* (Nisbet & Co.).—This thoroughly delightful book is an adaptation of the Saga of Iceland, and also of Mr. Laing's 'Heimskingla; or, Chronicles of the Kings of Norway,' supplemented by Mr. Ballantyne's own experience and adventures in the wildernesses of America! These ingredients are put together with the skill and spirit of an accomplished story-teller: and the result is, a book that cannot possibly be laid down till the very last word of the last line has been read. The book relates the expedition of a band of Norsemen from Greenland to land they call Vinland, which was no other than a portion of North America. What they each heard and did, their fightings, and feastings, and adventures for the space of three years, are told with a dash and fire that will make all boy-readers long to follow in their steps; and girls who read the book will be pleased that women were amongst the adventurers, and were a most important help in the labours of the colony. All the characters are clearly delineated, and are as real and life-like as if they had

existed to-day, instead of being shadows of brave men and loving women who passed away nearly a thousand years ago. Even the colony at Brattalid, on the east coast of Greenland, which was the home from which the heroes of the story started for Vinland, has disappeared and only remains as a tradition. This is a melancholy thought that arises in the midst of the rollicking fun, and the feasting and fighting; but, perhaps, it will occur to grown readers only, and we can promise all great pleasure in making acquaintance with 'The Norsemen in the West.'

Those who are perplexed by the difficulty of choosing a gift-book for boys or girls may venture upon *The Orphans*, by E. C. Phillips (Parker & Co.).—Although it is a somewhat melancholy story, the experience of boy-life in a school and the good influence of a gentle sister are well set forth. The style is somewhat weak, but the morality is good, and the story interesting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

To Roslin from the Far West; with Local Descriptions. (Edinburgh, Johnstone & Co.)

THE son of an emigrant, from the neighbourhood of Roslin, comes from the new home in America (the precise spot is not specified) to visit his father's cottage. The writer having been a child of three years old when, twenty-five years previously, his father, a good, religious, hard-working Scotch ploughman, left Scotland to settle in the Far West, performs a pious pilgrimage to all the local spots of which he has heard his father speak, and gives us a description of them in a way that is simple and often pathetic, from the sense of exile that lies in his heart. He acknowledges the material prosperity that has followed their change of country; but Scotland is to him like a remembrance of the lost garden of Eden. The book is nicely got up, and will be a guide for other emigrants coming to the same places.

WE have received from Messrs. Williams & Norgate a copy of a German translation, or rather paraphrase, of the first three books of Aristotle's *Politics*, by that well-known critic, Herr Jacob Bernays. The book cannot be too highly commended.—We have also to acknowledge the receipt of some almanacs and pocket-books. *The Farmer's Almanac*, by C. W. Johnson (Ridgway), is useful, if ugly.—*The Chemist's and Druggist's Diary* will suit chemists and druggists, *The Young People's Pocket-Book* (Religious Tract Society) and *The Scripture Pocket-Book* (same publishers) seem to be as good as most books of the kind; but the insertion in them of a "text" for every day of the week strikes us as being, to speak mildly, a piece of singularly bad taste.—*Fulcher's Ladies' Memorandum-Book* (Sudbury, Pratt), still preserves the qualities which have given it a long life.—*Cassell's Illustrated Almanac* is pretty and extremely cheap, but the advertisements might with advantage be less conspicuously displayed.—From Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. we have received the first volume of a library edition of the works of Miss Brontë and her sisters. It is handsomely printed, and the principle on which the book is illustrated is a good one.—Messrs. Moxon send us *Humorous Poems*, selected and edited by W. M. Rossetti. If we accept the rules Mr. Rossetti has followed in making this collection, it deserves much praise; but we doubt the wisdom of his rules.

WE have on our table *On the Scientific Value of the Legal Tests of Insanity*, by J. R. Reynolds, M.D. (Churchill),—*Evolution of Life*, by H. C. Chapman, M.D. (Trübner),—*A First Book of Mining and Quarrying*, by J. H. Collins (Lockwood),—*The D'Eyncourts of Fairleigh*, by T. Rowland-Skemp, 3 vols. (Tinsley),—*The Princess of the Moor*, by E. Marlitt, 2 vols. (Low),—*Kites and Pigeons*, by J. Hatton (Hotten),—*Buzz-a-Buzz; or, the Bees*, by W. Busch (Griffith & Farran),—*Memorials of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie*, by the Rev. G. Calthrop, M.A. (Gardner),—*A Thousand Years; or, the Missionary*

Centres of the Middle Ages, by the Rev. J. Wise (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge),—*Behold the Man*, a Tragedy for the Closet, by P. H. Waddell, LL.D. (Simpkin),—*Enoch, the Second Messenger of God*, 2 vols. (Trübner),—*An Expositor's Note-Book*, by S. Cox (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Our Mother Church*, by Mrs. J. Mercier (Rivingtons),—*Sermons on Living Subjects*, by H. Bushnell (Low),—*Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches*, by J. J. I. Von Döllinger, D.D. D.C.L., translated by H. N. Oxenham, M.A. (Rivingtons),—*Moral Difficulties connected with the Bible*, Second Series, by J. A. Hessey, D.C.L. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge),—*and Les Études Classiques et l'Enseignement Public*, by J. Milsand (Foreign). Among new editions we have *The Civil Service Arithmetic*, by R. Johnston (Longmans),—*The English Constitution*, by W. Bagehot (King),—*Causality; or, the Philosophy of Law Investigated*, by the Rev. G. Jamieson, B.D. (Longmans),—*Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery*, edited by S. A. Lane, 2 vols. (Longmans),—*The New Principia; or, True System of Astronomy*, by R. J. Morrison (Berger),—*Cicero's Second Philippic*, translated by E. S. Shuckburgh, M.A. (Macmillan),—*Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, by D. Wilson, LL.D. (Simpkin),—*The Works of Laurence Sterne*, edited by D. Herbert, M.A. (Edinburgh, Nisimo),—*The Story of the Plebiscite*, by M.M. Erckmann-Chatrian (Smith & Elder),—*A Wasted Life*, edited by R. Baughan (Washbourne),—and *Rhymes in the West of England Dialect*, by Agrikler (Bristol, Leech & Taylor). Also the following pamphlets: *Letter to a Prussian Engineer in Reply to his Questions on the Cultivation and Fertilisation of the Soil*, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore (Blackwood),—*The Best of all Good Company*, by B. Jerrold, 'A Day with W. M. Thackeray' (Houlston),—*Wild Buds from Parnassus*, by C. L. Wadsworth (Birmingham, Proverbs),—*Paper Rosette Work, and How to Make It*, by W. Bemrose (Bemrose),—*A Lawyer's Love*, by F. G. Young (Lacy),—*The Reasonableness of Prayer*, by the Rev. P. Onslow, B.A. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge),—*Past Thoughts on Present Doubts*, I. 'Of our Knowledge of the Existence of a God,' by J. Locke (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge),—*The Second Advent*, by E. Price (Stock),—*A Sermon preached at the Commemoration of the Founder of Harrow School*, by C. Merivale, D.D. (Macmillan),—and *Daughter Churches of the Church of England*, by E. Bickersteth, D.D. (Rivingtons).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Archdale's (M.) *Monastic Hibernica*, Part 5, 4to. 28s swd. Bonar's (H.) *Family Sermons*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 6s cl. Bowes' (Rev. G. S.) *Scripture itself the Illustrator*, cr. 8vo. 3/6. Bickersteth's (Alice F.) *Memorials of the Master's Home Call*, 1/2 Binner's (Rev. T.) *From Seventeen to Thirty*, new edit. 16s cl. Conder's (Rev. G. W.) *Secret of a Happy Life*, 16s cl. Faithful Words, 1872, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Forbes's (E. F. H.) *The Armenian Church*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Glasgow's (J.) *The Apocalypse*, Translated and Expounded, 14/6. Greenwood's (T.) *Cathedral Poetry*, Book 14 (Vol. 6), 8vo. 9/6 cl.

Greg's (W. R.) *Enigmas of Life*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl. Innsiddeon, or the Searcher after God, by E. A. W., 2/6 cl. James's (A. M.) *The City which hath Foundations*, 2nd ed. 1/6. James's (E.) *Selection of Prayers for Family Use*, 1/ cl. swd.

Magee's (Bishop) *Charge*, 8vo. 2/6 cl. Nisbett's (D.) *Being and Attributes of the Godhead*, 8vo. 10/6 cl. Plumer's (Rev. W. S.) *Short Sermons for the People*, 5/6 cl. Sikes's (Rev. T. B.) *England's Prayer-Book*, fasc. 2/6 cl. Wesley's (Rev. J.) *Works*, Vol. 3, 8vo. 3/ cl.

Wilkinson's (Rev. J. B.) *The Hour of Death*, 32mo. 2/ cl. Wilson's (A. S.) *A Creed of To-morrow*, fasc. 6/ cl.

Philosophy.

Jamieson's (Rev. G.) *Causality*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12/ cl. Mill's *Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy*, n. ed. 16/ cl. Spencer's (H.) *Principles of Psychology*, 2nd ed. Vol. 2, 18/ cl.

Law.

Browne's (J. H. B.) *Law of Carriers of Goods and Passengers*, 18/ cl. Holdsworth's (W. A.) *Household Guide to Family and Civil Rights*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Smith's (J. W.) *Action of Law*, 11th edit. by S. Prentice, 12/ cl. Stone's (S.) *Education Act Manual*, 2nd ed. cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. swd. White and Tudor's *Leading Cases in Equity*, 4th edit. 75/.

Fine Art.

Dore's *London, a Pilgrimage*, 1 vol. 4to. 70/ cl. Our British Landscape Painters, 16 engravings, with Essays, &c., by W. B. Scott, 4to. 21/ cl.

Walcott's (M. E. C.) *Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

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THE ATHENÆUM

JOHN KEATS.

THE UNPUBLISHED NOTES ON SHAKSPEARE, NOW FIRST PRINTED.

In the letter which I addressed to you two weeks ago I asked three questions. Two of them have already received their answers, of which one was recorded by you last week, and the other forms the subject of my present communication. Keats's Shakspeare, as to which I asked for information, is, by the great kindness of its owner, now in my hands. It belongs to the daughter of the lady to whom Keats gave it, and to whom he gave also his Spenser, which cannot for the moment be found. The possessor of the Shakspeare has also some most interesting letters about Keats; for instance, one from his publishers (not Taylor & Hessey), lamenting the *badness* and unsaleableness of his works. The Spenser and the Shakspeare were the books that Keats had with him while he lived in the Isle of Wight. Success induces me to ask more questions: What, for instance, has become of the picture into which Haydon introduced a portrait of Keats?

The Shakspeare contains the original draft of the lines 'On sitting down to read "King Lear" once again,' written on the 22nd of January, 1818, and a copy in Keats's hand of the lines 'On seeing a lock of Milton's hair,' written one day earlier. All readers of Lord Houghton's Life will remember that in one of the letters to Mr. Reynolds, dated 27th of April, 1818, Keats says, "I have written for my folio Shakspeare, in which there are the first few stanzas of my 'Pot of Basil'." This copy is a "folio." Lord Houghton also says "Capt. Medwin, in his 'Life of Shelley,' mentions that he had seen a folio edition of Shakspeare with Keats's annotations, and he gives as a specimen part of Agamemnon's speech in 'Troilus and Cressida,' on which Keats remarks: '—'. It seems strange that Lord Houghton should not have traced the folio Shakspeare. I write thus in spite of a passage in which Lord Houghton says, "in Keats's copy of Shakspeare the words *Poor Tom*, in 'King Lear,' are pathetically underlined," because if Lord Houghton had seen the book he would not have spoken of it as a book that "Capt. Medwin" had seen, and he would probably have printed the annotations as he did those on Milton. Yet Lord Houghton seems to have seen the Spenser.

The lines, "On seeing a lock of Milton's hair," differ in only one word from the copy written by Keats in his "Endymion," namely, in having "mad with glimpses of futurity," for "mad with glimpses at futurity." In Lord Houghton's Life it is printed, "wed with glimpses of futurity"—which is clearly wrong.

The twenty-second line, consisting of the words "I swear," does not exist in either of the copies of which I write.

The sonnet, "On sitting down to read "King Lear" once again," is identical with the "Endymion" copy, but differs from the printed version in having,

in the second line, "Queen of far away" for "Queen! if far away"; in the fourth line, "olden pages" for "olden volume"; in the sixth, "damnation" for "hell torment"; in the seventh, "humbly" before "array"; in the eleventh, a change of order; in the thirteenth, "consumed in the fire" for "consumed with the fire."

Now for the Shakspeare annotations. The first of the plays that has notes or underscorings is the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Here the earliest note is in the following words: "There is something exquisitely rich and luxurious in Titania's saying, 'since the middle Summer's spring,' as if bowers were not exuberant and covert enough for fairy sports until their second sprouting—which is surely the most bounteous overwhelming of all Nature's goodnesses. She steps forth benignly in the spring, and her conduct is so gracious that, by degrees, all things are becoming happy under her wings and nests against her bosom: she feels this love and gratitude too much to remain selfsame, and, unable to contain herself, buds forth the overflows of her heart about the middle Summer. O Shakespear, thy ways are but just searchable! The thing is a piece of profound verdure!"

The next note is on 'Troilus and Cressida.'

I have (as when the Sunne doth light a scorne) Buried this sigh, in wrinkle of a smile.

On which Keats writes, "I have not read this copy much, and yet have had time to find many faults; however, 'tis certain that the commentators have contrived to twist many beautiful passages into commonplaces, as they have done with respect to 'a scorne,' which they have hocus-pocus'd in 'a storm,' thereby destroying the depth of the simile, taking away all the surrounding atmosphere of imagery, and leaving a bare and unapt picture. Now, however beautiful a comparison may be for a bare aptness, Shakspeare is seldom guilty of one: he could not be content with the 'sun lighting a storm,' but he gives us Apollo in the act of drawing back his hand and forcing a smile upon the world—'the sun doth light a scorne.'"

Another, on the same play, is where the lines "his cloven chin—Juno have mercy—how came it cloven"—Keats says, "a most delicate touch Juno being the goddess of childbirth." A few lines further, in Agamemnon's speech—

With every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, Trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the ayme.

the poet writes: "The genius of Shakspeare was an innate universality, wherefore he had the utmost achievement of human intellect prostrate beneath his indolent and kingly gaze. He could do easily man's utmost. His plans of tasks to come were not of this world. If what he purposed to do hereafter would not in his own idea 'answer the aim,' how tremendous must have been his conception of ultimates."

The next again is on

the seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles,

on which Keats: "One's very breath, leaning over these pages, is held for fear of blowing this line away as easily as the gentle breeze robs dandelions of their fleecy crowns."

Again, on "ayrie ayre," Keats asks "Wherefore should this 'ayrie' be left out?"

We now come in the last place to the notes on "King Lear." On the first scene Keats writes, "How finely is the brief of Lear's character sketched in this conference: from this point does Shakspeare spur him out to the mighty grapple."

"The seeded pride, that hath to this maturity blown up," Shakspeare doth scatter abroad on the winds of Passion, where the germs take buoyant root in stormy air, suck lighting sap, and become voiced dragons: self-will and pride and wrath are taken at a rebound by his giant hand and mounted to the clouds, there to remain and thunder evermore."

On "like this, as a crabbe's like an apple," Keats has, "Thy fifty yet doth double five and twenty." On the first scene of the second act:—"This bye-writing is more marvellous than the whole ripped-up contents of Pernambuca (*sic*)—or any buca whatever—on the earth or in the waters under the earth." Lastly, and most mournfully, on "Poore Tom," Keats writes, "Sunday evening, October 4, 1818," the date of the death from consumption of his brother, always called "poor Tom" in the family.

AN ADMIRER OF KEATS.

THE VERB "TO WIT."

1, Cintra Terrace, Cambridge.

I HAVE lately observed two instances in which I believe the word *wot* to have been wrongly used. In a recent number of the *Spectator* a poem occurs on the subject of St. Vitalis, which I can admire in every respect but this—that the word *wot* is made to signify *he knew*; and the very same mistake occurs in a poem by Mr. Capern in the October number of *Good Words*. The point is not quite an easy one to explain; for it happens, as will be shown, that *wot* is a perfect form with a present meaning. The dictionaries also seem to be at fault here. Thus, in Mahn's Webster, I find *wot* given as an infinitive, which is wrong; whilst *wis* occurs as a verb, also with the sense of to know, which is wrong also; and *wist* is said to be the past tense of *wis*, which is wrong for the third time;

though I believe this dictionary to be a very good one in general. Again, in Nares's Glossary, *To wis* is entered as a verb (which it is not), from the Anglo-Saxon *wissan*, there being no such verb as *wissan*. All these errors of our guides have rendered a simple matter somewhat complex.

The true infinitive is *to wit*, which corresponds to the Sanskrit *vid*, to see; Greek, *ἰδεῖν*; Latin, *videre*; Moso-Gothic, *witan*, the true original sense being to see. From this was formed a past tense, which is best exemplified by the Greek *οἶδα*, with the sense of *I have seen*, or *I know*. The sense of *knowing* being thus set up, we find it transferred to the infinitive mood; hence the infinitives following have all the meaning of *to know*; viz., German, *wissen*; Swedish, *veta*; Danish, *vide*; Icelandic, *vita*; Dutch, *weten*; Anglo-Saxon, *witan*; English, *wit*, which Spenser sometimes, quite unnecessarily, delighted in spelling *wēt*.* But it is remarkable that the present tenses of these verbs nearly all put on an appearance of a strong past form: as shown by the Gothic, *ik wait*; Greek, *οἶδα*; German, *ich weiss*; Swedish, *jag vet*; Danish, *jeg vidste*; Icelandic, *ek veit*; Dutch, *ik wet*; Anglo-Saxon, *ic wāt*; English, *I wot*,—all with the signification of *I know*, never with that of *I knew*. As a necessary consequence, these tenses, though in form past tenses of a strong verb, were treated as present tenses, and secondary past tenses of a weak form were formed from them; so that, as the representatives of the sense *I knew*, we find, Moso-Gothic, *ik wissa* (for *wista*); German, *ich wusste*; Swedish, *jag visste*; Danish, *jeg vidste*; Icelandic, *ek vissa*; Dutch, *ik wist*; Anglo-Saxon, *ic wiste*; English, *I wist*. The perfect analogy of the forms in all these languages completely establishes the true English formula as being—infinitive, *to wit*; present tense, *I wot*; past tense, *I wist*. And such is the usage of our best writers; see “*wot ye not*” in Romans xi. 2; “*I wot not*” Phil. i. 22; “*wist ye not*,” Luke ii. 49; “*I wist not*,” Acts xxiii. 5.

So far all is tolerably clear; but the reader should notice one curious result, viz., that as the present tense is really past in form, the true third person is not *he wots*, but *he wot*. This also appears from some of the cognate languages, such as German *er weiss*, &c.; but especially from the Anglo-Saxon *he wāt*. Accordingly, we have in Chaucer—

A drunken man wot wel he hath an hous.—*Kn. Ta.* 404.
She wot no more of at this hot fare.—*Kn. Ta.* 951.

So also the common form, “*God wot*,” i.e., *God knows*, which appears as “*God wait*” in Lyndesay, ‘*The Monarch*’ iii. 4678. The false form *woteth* occurs in Genesis xxxix. 8.

The past participle is, German, *gewusst*; Swedish, *weten*; Danish, *vidst*; Icelandic, *vitst*; Dutch, *geweten*; Anglo-Saxon, *witen*; but it was early made, in English, the same as the past tense, viz., *wist*; so that *had I wist* appears as an old proverb, with the sense “*had I known*,” i.e., if I had only known (how things would turn out).

But then, what about the apocryphal verb *wis*, to know? The answer is, that it is due to the well-known adverb which appears in the following forms, viz., German, *gewiss*; Swedish, *viss*; Danish, *vist*; Icelandic, *vist*; Dutch, *gewis*; Old-English, *y-wis* or *I-wis* (spelt in the MSS. with a capital *I*, and frequently with a space between the *I* and the *wist*), which simply means *certainly*. Some languages also have the adjective, such as Icelandic, *viss*, Dutch, *gewis*, i.e., *certain*, *sure*. It is easy to produce quotations in which *I-wis* occurs, where the meaning *I know* might serve; but I decline, for one, to believe in the verb *wis* till some one succeeds in producing a passage in which the pronoun employed is *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, or *they*, which will not readily, I believe, be forthcoming. Yet a very ready (apparent) reply might be made to this challenge by producing this line from Chaucer:—

In min auliscoun, so God me wisse.

Canterbury Tales, 7440.

* In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary I find “*witan*, to wot”; surely an error for “*to wit*.”

† This separation of the component parts of the word in the MSS. has doubtless caused the error. Yet we find enough written *I now*. Is there, then, a verb to *now* or to *nough* (!)?

The answer is complete, as follows. This does nothing towards establishing a verb *wis*, to know, because the sense is completely different. This *wisse* is the causal of the verb *to wit*, and signifies to make to know, to teach, inform, instruct, guide, show the way, and is well known in the cognate languages in the forms: German, *wissen*; Swedish, *visa*; Danish, *vise*; Icelandic, *visa*; Dutch, *wissen*; Anglo-Saxon, *wisan* or *wissian* (which is what Nares was thinking of when he wrote *wissan*), whence the Chaucerian infinitive *wisse*, a weak verb, with the past tense *wissed*.

All this may be summed up so as to present the following results. We have in English a verb *to wit*, which originally signified to see, but also to know; its present tense is *I wot*, thou *wost* (sometimes unnecessarily altered to *woltest*), he *wot* (sometimes unnecessarily altered to *wots*), we *wot*, ye *wot*, they *wot*; past tense, *wist*; past participle, *wist*. We have also a causal verb *wisse*, to make to know or make wise; past tense, *wissede* or *wissed*, now obsolete. Also an adverb *I-wis*, *y-wis*, *I-wis*, *y-wis*, meaning *certainly*. But there is no such verb as *wis* with the sense of *to know*; whilst *wot* is neither an infinitive mood nor a past tense.

WALTER W. SEIFAT.

MADAME SAND ON RUSSIAN NOVELS.

The feuilleton of the *Temps* for the 30th of October contains an admirable study from French peasant life by Madame George Sand. In it she has drawn, with all the felicity of her skilled pencil, the portrait of a *berrichon* rustic, named Pierre Bonnin, a man of a very remarkable character, who, under different circumstances, might have made a mark in history, instead of wearing himself out in unceasing and unappreciated toil. The story is dedicated to M. Ivan Tourguénief, of whose ‘*Memoirs of a Sportsman*’ Madame George Sand speaks in the following terms:—

“Quelle peinture de maître! come on les voit, comme on les entend et les connaît, tous ces paysans du Nord, encore serfs, à l'époque où vous les décrivez, et tous ces campagnards bourgeois ou gentilshommes avec lesquels une rencontre de peu d'instants, quelques paroles échangées, vous ont suffi pour tracer une image palpitable de couleur et de vie! Personne ne peut faire aussi bien. Et puis vos paysans et vos gentilshommes ont pour nous une originalité, un relief extraordinaire. C'est un monde nouveau où vous nous faites pénétrer, et aucun monument d'histoire ne peut nous révéler la Russie comme ces figures si bien étudiées et ces mœurs si bien vues. Avec cela, un sentiment de bienveillance touchante que ne paraissaient point avoir en les autres poètes et romanciers de votre civilisation. Ils sont encore barbares, malgré leur génie, ils ont de la cruauté froide et railleuse dans leurs drames. Il n'en est point ainsi de vous. Vous avez de la pitié et un profond respect pour la créature humaine, de quelques haillons qu'elle se couvre, et sous quelque joug qu'elle se traîne. Vous êtes un réaliste pour tout voir, un poète pour tout embellir, un grand cœur pour tout plaindre et tout comprendre.”

UNSUBSCRIBED CORRUPTIONS OF SHAKSPEARE'S TEXT.

‘*THE TEMPEST*’ is another of Shakespeare's plays of which we have, unfortunately, no authorized edition but that of the 1623 folio. Compared with ‘*Macbeth*’ and some other of the dramas found only in that collection, it is printed with remarkable correctness. In collating the several copies which have come under my own observation, I have discovered plain proof that the text was rectified in some instances after a portion of the edition had been struck off.

At page 18, 1st column, 10 lines from the bottom, in Lord Ellesmere's copy, in Sir Henry Dryden's, and in that formerly belonging to Steevens, we have—

These are not natural events, &c.;

while in Mr. Grenville's copy, in Mr. Cracherode's, and in that of the King's Library in the British Museum, the word is correctly printed “events.”

On that same page, 2nd column, 10 lines from the bottom the three former read,—

Who how now, Stephano?

while the three latter read, rightly,—

Why how now, Stephano?

Two lines below, too, the three former read,—

You'd be king o' the Isle, Sirha?

and the delinquent word is corrected to “*Isle*” in the three latter.

I have noted about a dozen other instances in this play where wrong or defective letters in one copy have been set right in later copies. It is clear, therefore, that unusual pains were taken to print it with something like accuracy. The consequence of these pains, and the labours of editors and commentators during the last century and a half, is a text which offers a very narrow field for conjectural emendation at the present day.

In act i. sc. 2, there is, I think, an instance where the repetition of a word close at hand has weakened the sense of the passage. It occurs in the opening dialogue between Prospero and his daughter—

Mira. Wherefore did they not

Pro. Well demanded wench: My tale provokes that question. Dear they durst not, So dear the love my people bore me, &c.

There is nothing essentially wrong in this, but I have a strong impression that Shakespeare wrote—

Dear, they durst not

So dare the love my people bore me.

Connect what follows—

nor set

A mark so bloody on the business.

And compare—

Yet as a common fire-works lighted glows, Spots, and with hissing wonders dares the skies, J. Fletcher's *Perfect-Cursed-Blessed Man*, p. 183, Rev. A. Grosart's Reprint.

And again—

Dare God and heaven, and kicks against the Lord.—*Ibid.*—where *dare* is used not merely in the sense of setting at defiance, but doing so with peculiar audacity.

Another example of the same error may be suspected in Gonzalo's speech at the beginning of act i. sc. 1—

—for our escape

Is much beyond our loss; our hint of woe Is common; every day some sailor's wife, The masters of some merchant, and the merchant, Have just our theme of woe.

The iteration of “*woe*” here is intolerable, and is due, no doubt, to the appearance of the word three lines above. Should we not read—

Have just our theme of grief?

The difficulty in that much-vexed passage—

This damn'd witch, Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible To enter human hearing, from Argier Thou know'st was banish'd: for one thing she did, They would not take her life. Act i. sc. 2.

—it may be pretty confidently assumed is owing to misprints. Commentators have now tried for above a century to find out what the thing was Sycorax did, and have given it up in despair. I conceive that Prospero refers to Caliban then lying stedfast in his rock at hand, and that possibly we should read—

—for you thing she bred,

meaning, for the sake of the child she bore, they would not kill her.

He goes on to say:—

This blue-ey'd hag was hither brought with child, And here was left by the sailors.

I am very much mistaken if there is not an *erratum* also in the speech of Ariel (under the guise of a harpy), act iii. sc. 3:—

You are three men of sin, whom Destiny,— That hath to instrument this lower world And what is in't,—the never-surfeted sea Hath caud's to belch up you; and on this island Where man doth not inhabit,—you 'mongst men Being most unfit to live.

The error here, if there is an error, may belong to the class of substituted words; “*you*” in the fourth line owing its appearance to the “*you*” in the first and fifth. Be this as it may, the word in this place is tautologous. We should probably read—

—the never-surfeted sea
Hath caused to belch up, yes, and on this island, Where, &c.

Yea is quite in keeping with the monitory tone of an address, supposed to be delivered by a "Minister of Fate."

Whether there is not another in the charming dialogue between Ferdinand and Miranda, when they are discovered playing chess, may be worth consideration:—

Mira. Sweet lord, you play me false.
Fer. No, my dear'st love,
I would not for the world.
Mira. Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should wrangle,
And I would call it fair play.

No instance has ever been brought forward, either from Shakespeare or from any contemporary author, where the word "wrangle" bears the sense required of it here. Until one is discovered, I shall contend that the poet wrote—

Mira. Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should wrong me,

The distribution of speeches in "The Tempest," though much more correct than in many other plays of which we have but the folio text, is not altogether faultless.

In my edition of Shakespeare, published from 1856 to 1860, I pointed out two instances where certainly the speech or speeches had been misassigned in the folio. One of these is in the first scene of the second act, where the sigh, or exclamation, "Ay!" is given to the good old Gonzalo, instead of to the king, Alonso, who thereby indicates his awakening from the trance of grief into which he has fallen through the supposed death of his son. The other occurs in the same scene, at the point where Sebastian and Antonio are about to assassinate the king. The folio and all subsequent editions read—

Gon. Now, good angels, preserve the King!
Alon. Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you drawn?
Wherefore this ghastly looking?

Gon. What's the matter?
The context clearly proves that the speech beginning "Why, how now, ho!" &c., is Gonzalo's, and that "What's the matter?" is asked by Alonso, when awakened. My distribution of the dialogue has in both cases been followed since by the best editors.

Although in these cases a mistake was undoubtedly made in the allotment of the speeches, I think, on the other hand, the folio has been wrongfully charged with this error where it assigns the speech (act i. sc. 2) beginning—

Ahorrhed slave,
Which any print of goodness will not take, &c.,
to Miranda.

A careful examination of the speech and its surroundings convinces me that it is hers. It lacks much of the delicacy and gentleness which pervade her language in other scenes, yet not more than is natural, considering the crime her father had just laid to Caliban's charge. Moreover, if it sounds harsh for her, it is infinitely too mild for Prospero when compared with his previous and subsequent language to this "poisonous slave." There is another reason, and not an unimportant one, why the speech should be given to her. An actor of sufficient eminence to play the part would have rebelled at being made a dummy in the scene. Shakespeare was himself a player as well as a playwright, and he is careful usually to apportion the discourse of his chief characters with proper regard to the sensitiveness of his fellows.

The real error of the folio in this scene the editors have passed over:—

—therefore wast thou
Deservingly confin'd into this rock,
Who hadst deserve'd more than a prison.

This, we may assuredly affirm, is not what Shakespeare wrote; but the proper arrangement and correction have yet to be discovered.

There is a speech (act iv. sc. 1) of Stephano, when he and Trinculo, both semi-drunk, are loading themselves with the "glistening apparel," hung as a bait for them by Ariel:—

Mistress line, is not this my jerkin? Now is the jerkin under the line: now jerkin, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald jerkin,

—which has occasioned much spilling of ink. There is no ground for supposing it to be corrupt; but as I happen at the moment to be able to settle a much-controverted question in regard to one expression, its introduction here may be pardoned.

The momentous point in dispute is whether the "line" on which the "trumpery" hung, and which Stephano addresses, was a clothes-line (then usually made of hair), or a line-tree. Many commentators contend that, as Ariel speaks of the "line-grove," it must have been a line or lime tree: as many insist that the words, "Now jerkin, you are under the line," are proof positive that it was a hair-line.

A small tract of four pages, which was bought at the sale of Mr. Heber's magnificent library in 1834, bearing the title "Groans from Newgate" or, "An Elegy upon Edward Dun, Esq., the Cities Common Hangman, who Dyed Naturally in his bed, the 11th of September, 1663. *Inter pone tuus interdum gaudia curis.*" Written by a Person of quality, and Liscensed according to order. London, printed by Edward Gough, dwelling on Snowhill, 1663, contains the following lines:—

Come, Newgate Muse, and let's agree
To antiphonise an Elegy:
And let each drop that dares to run
From barren eyes fill twice three tun;
That so we may soon drown our fears,
And deluge Grief in her own tears:
Let's think but how he did The Feat,
And then conclude the loss is great.
But, oh! it adds unto our dread,
He did't untimely in his bed,
The valiant Souldier's loth to yield
To Death, except it be in Field;
And who is he that would not die
According to his quality?
It was (oh, Death!) an unjust thing,
Thou shouldst deny him his own swing;
Sure, sure, thou hadst some great designe,
Or else thou 'ada' took him under-line.

The last words show conclusively that although Stephano may have alluded, as has been generally surmised, to the loss of hair, common to those who visit hot climates, it was not a tree, but a cord on which the clothes were suspended, for *under the line* was plainly a slang phrase, like "a Tyburn tippet," "a horse's nightcap," "the sheriff's picture-frame," and other popular sayings of the time, to signify the punishment of hanging by the neck.

The faults of omission in the old text of "The Tempest" are not, I think, numerous. One case, unnoticed by all the commentators, is, however, remarkable. In act i. sc. 2, Ferdinand tells of his having beheld the king, his father, wrecked, with all his lords—

the Duke of Milan
And his brave son being twain;

but neither in the *dramatis personæ* nor in any other portion of the play do we find mention of the Duke of Milan's son. I have sometimes thought this to be the character called *Francisco*, and that the editor of the 1623 folio, instead of describing him rightly, *Francisco, son to the usurping Duke of Milan*, carelessly coupled him with "Adrian" as one of the "Lords." If this hypothesis is inadmissible, we are driven to suppose that, to shorten the representation, the character as delineated by Shakespeare was altogether struck out by the actors, while the allusion to it was inadvertently retained.

H. STAUNTON.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1872.

SOME time ago I addressed a letter to the *Athenæum* upon the subject of international copyright, in which I reflected somewhat severely upon American publishers in general, and Messrs. Harper Brothers, of New York, in particular. It is but fair to those gentlemen to admit that my letter was written in ignorance of certain usages of the American publishing trade. These, it seems, give, by courtesy, to one who has paid for *early sheets* a *quasi* copyright in America, but do not extend such courtesy to *English printed editions* which have been imported into that country, as was the case with my book. Such being the case, I readily acknowledge my error, and regret that I should have impugned the integrity and good faith of Messrs. Harper in the matter. Had *early sheets* been offered, it is probable that I should have had no cause for complaint.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Sampson Low, I have seen a copy of the reprint of my "Desert of the Exodus," and I am bound to admit that it is a

fair and exact reprint, and not, as I had been given to understand, a "mutilated" one.

As my former letters must have caused pain and annoyance to Messrs. Harper, I hasten, now that I find I had laboured under a misconception, to correct the impression which they must have conveyed.

E. H. PALMER.

Literary Gossip.

THE Bishop of Natal has in the press "Twenty-Six Popular Lectures on the Pentateuch and the Moabite Stone," with Appendices, containing, 1, The Elohistic Narrative in Genesis; 2, The Original Story of the Exodus; 3, The Pre-Christian Cross. The work will appear about the 1st of January.

WE hear that Mr. Morris, in conjunction with Mr. Magnússon, is preparing for the press a volume of Northern love-stories, which will contain the tales of "Gunnlaug the Worm-tongue," "Frithiof the Bold," and "Viglun the Fair."

IT is rumoured that Mr. Stanley's publishers have paid him 1,000*l.* down for his book; and have agreed to pay him 500*l.* more on the sale of every 3,000 copies, and half the profits on whole sale. They have, it is said, printed for the English and American market 5,000 copies.

WE understand that in the next number of the *Fortnightly Review*, an article will appear by Prof. Fawcett, in opposition to the scheme for the nationalization of the land.

THE first book placed on the shelves of the new public library at Chicago was a presentation copy of Mr. Bright's speeches, with an inscription in his handwriting.

DID the late Vicar of Brighton in any way hasten the death of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, the author of the "Popular Sermons"? This question is being discussed just now in the Brighton newspapers almost as fiercely as it was nineteen years ago. The accusation is recorded in Stopford Brooke's "Life of Robertson," and the Rev. A. D. Wagner has revived the discussion, by publishing a vindication left by the vicar himself. In replying to this document, Mr. H. S. King, the publisher, has promised "at a future day to supplement the statements already before the public by matter that has hitherto, from kindly feeling, been kept back."

THE Council of the Camden Society have decided on issuing the "Life of Colonel Birch" to the subscribers of the present year. Unless unforeseen reasons suggest an alteration, the books for next year will be Mr. Christie's "Letters addressed to Sir J. Williamson," the first volume of Mr. W. D. Hamilton's Chronicle, comprising the Reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and Mr. S. R. Gardiner's "First Parliament of Charles I."

A NEW novel by Mr. Shirley Brooks may be expected in the course of the season.

ONE of the few links connecting the Germans of to-day with their most splendid literary epoch is gone. Ottlie von Goethe died in the well-known house on the Goetheplatz, on the 26th of October.

SIR JOHN BOWRING is about to publish a volume of Hymns and Songs for school children.

WE have received the Report of the Manchester Public Free Libraries. A new branch library has been opened at Cheetham, and the

general state of the libraries appears to be satisfactory, but the committee complain of the situation of the Reference Library.

THE Countess de Puliga is engaged upon a work of which Madame de Sévigné will be the centre figure. It will be called 'Madame de Sévigné: her Correspondents and Contemporaries.'

DR. H. MÜLLER-STRÜBING, the editor of 'Vitruvius,' has in the press a work called 'Aristophanes und die historische Kritik; Polemische Studien zur Geschichte von Athen im fünften Jahrhundert v. Ch. G.' Although this work will be published at Leipzig, its author has found his materials, for the most part, in the Library of the British Museum, Dr. Strübing having been for many years a resident in London.

THAT excellent institution, the Paris École Libre des Sciences Politiques, has commenced its second session. Last year the lectures were extremely well attended, considering that the school was a novelty; this year, besides the lectures *ex cathedrâ*, conferences will be held.

WE understand that the article in the current number of *Fraser's Magazine*, headed 'Six Months of Prefecture under Gambetta,' is from the pen of M. Camille Barrère.

M. ALPHONSE LEMERRE, the well-known Paris publisher of the "Literary Parnassus," has in the press a *Tombeau poétique*, dedicated to Théophile Gautier, and comprising verses from all the poetical celebrities of the day. M. Victor Hugo will lead, and be followed in various order by Leconte de Lisle, Théodore de Banville, François Coppée, &c. The book is to be issued in January, 1873.

THE *Times*, in some calculations on the export book trade of 1871, has not done justice to India, which is set down for 2,762 cwt., worth 41,910*l.* To this might be added "Egypt"—that is, books by way of Egypt,—5,071 cwt., worth 77,812*l.* The total, therefore, is 7,840 cwt., worth 119,728*l.*, and compares favourably with the 125,530*l.* of Australia and the 71,465*l.* for Canada. India consumes more expensive books than Australia, that is, a greater quantity of scientific literature and fewer cheap novels.

DR. A. VAN DER LINDE, well known by his various works on philosophical and historical subjects, and his essay on the Haarlem legend of the invention of printing, has in the press at Berlin a 'Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels, ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte.' The work will occupy from fifty to sixty sheets, and will contain an abundance of matter illustrating the history of the Middle Ages.

M. AMÉDÉE ACHARD has written a new work, in one volume, entitled 'Les Rêves de Gilberte.'

THE monument to the renowned printer, Bodoni—an *opera stupenda*, in the opinion of Italian papers,—was inaugurated with much ceremony at Saluzzo, on October 23rd.

THE subjects of Dr. George Macdonald's lectures in the United States are to be Burns, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Milton, and Hood.

THE Russian papers mention the death of a literary man, Vasily Ivanovich Kelsief, who at one time resided in London. During his

stay here he commenced a Russian translation of the Bible, and a scientific grammar of the Russian Language for Englishmen. But before he had made much progress with either of these works he left England, and for some years led the life of a secret agent of the revolutionary party. At last, wearied out by the sufferings he underwent in various parts of Eastern Europe, and the perpetual disappointment of all his efforts, he gave himself up to the Russian Government. After a brief imprisonment, he was pardoned and set at liberty. From that time until shortly before his death he lived in Russia, engaged in various literary pursuits. But his health had never recovered from the effects of the miserable life he had led for some time as an exile; and a few weeks ago he came to the end of a career which untoward circumstances had marred. The most valuable of his works is that which he published on the Raskolniks or Schismatics of Russia. The most interesting to the general reader is the account he wrote of his imprisonment, and the events which immediately preceded it.

A NEW novel of Freytag's is to appear shortly, with the title 'Ingo und Ingraban.' Though an independent work, it will form a portion of a cycle, which he calls 'Die Ahnen,'—'The Ancestors.'

THE *Bibliografia Italiana* takes Signor Sonzogno, a leading Italian printer, severely to task for his rash assertions touching the quality of Italian printers' ink, which he declared to be too inferior for use in his establishment. The *Bibliografia* admits that the imputation would have been justifiable a few years since, but protests that ink manufactured at Florence and Milan is now equal to that of any other country. It is an interesting illustration of the effect of protective duties upon industry that the manufacture should have been within an ace of destruction from the Italian Government's intention of taxing the importation of resinous oils, which was fortunately abandoned.

WE have received several letters upon the subject of the treatise on Probabilities, ascribed to the late Prof. De Morgan. From them we obtain the following results. De Morgan wrote twice, it seems, on the subject. He contributed to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' the mathematical article on Probabilities, and he was the author of 'An Essay on Probabilities,' which forms a volume of 'Lardner's Cyclopædia'; but the treatise published by the Useful Knowledge Society was by the late Sir J. W. Lubbock and Mr. Drinkwater Bethune. It was originally anonymous, but, says De Morgan, (*Assurance Magazine*, vol. 9, p. 238,) "about 1845 a binder . . . stamped an issue of Lubbock and Drinkwater Bethune on Probability, with the title 'De Morgan on Probabilities,' in gold letters." De Morgan refers to the authorship in his 'Arithmetical Books' and in his 'Budget of Paradoxes' in similar terms.

SCIENCE

MEMORIAL TO SIR JAMES CLARKE ROSS.

A MEMORIAL Portrait of the late Rear-Admiral Sir James C. Ross, D.C.L. and F.R.S., has recently been placed in the Painted Hall, of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, by subscription from several naval officers and eminent men of science, as a record of

his great achievements in geographical discoveries and the advancement of science in both Polar regions.

SIR JAMES C. ROSS served in every Arctic Expedition under Sir Edward Parry and his uncle, Sir John Ross; he passed nine winters and sixteen summers in the Arctic regions. Among his achievements he planted the British flag over the position of the North Magnetic Pole, and it was his glory to attain the highest latitude in both hemispheres ever reached by man, in the North when he served with Parry, and in the South when he commanded the Antarctic Expedition.

The discovery of Victoria Land on the Antarctic continent could only have been accomplished by an officer so long inured to Polar service as Sir James Ross; and by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty this portrait is now placed as a worthy pendant to that of the illustrious navigator, Capt. James Cook.

E. OMMANNEY.

ALEXANDRA PARK.

THE recent meetings at the Mansion House on the subject of the Alexandra Park, have rather resembled scenes from some quaint Comedy of Errors than a serious effort to secure a park for the metropolis. Some wayward destiny appears to attach to the fortunes of this estate. It is strong in its natural charms, and some half million or more has been laid out on it in the erection of a spacious building, only to be made over to a seven years' slumber, as unbroken as that of a fairy tale.

For fully that period of time, quarrels among the proprietors, of no interest to the public except in their blank result, kept the property under padlock. Last year, domestic peace was so far established that an attempt was made to form a public company for the utilization of the estate. The unusual form of a Tontine was attempted, and the result was a total failure to obtain the support of the public. On this the proprietors came to the conclusion that the first requisite was to make the advantages of the estate known, and not to attempt to sell the property, or to form a company, until people were practically acquainted with the existence and the charms of the "Palace." A curious method was adopted, but one which probably "drew." Races were held in the grounds, and a gentleman belonging to the South Kensington staff was engaged as manager.

It seemed as if we were merely to have the story of the Crystal Palace over again. A building would be opened in the north of London, professedly for the promotion of science and the improvement of the people, which would probably have been only the Islington Philharmonic in a better situation and on a larger scale. But pending the arrangements for some further efforts in spring, an attempt was made by persons unconnected with the undertaking to get it into their own hands, with a view of making it the basis of a *quasi*-philanthropic scheme. With this object the public were appealed to, first for subscriptions, and then for a guarantee of 100,000*l.*, as the proprietors declined to enter into negotiations with persons whose qualifications to become purchasers seemingly existed in the airy region in which Spanish castles are said to be built. London was solemnly invited to the Mansion House, first, to be told that the Lord Mayor had no information to lay before the meeting, and then to concur in the resolution, by way of menace, that, until the proprietors fixed their price, the shadowy purchasers would not offer what they, apparently, had not at their command. The whole scene was more suitable for the pages of Lessage than for the public journals of 1872.

THE LATE MR. BABBAGE'S MATHEMATICAL LIBRARY.

The question has often been asked, "What is going to be done with this library?" and applications have been made for catalogues which might give some idea of its contents. In consequence of its intrinsic excellence, and the associations con-

nected with the name of its recent owner, it was determined, at the suggestion of one or two leading mathematicians, that a fuller account than is usually given in sale catalogues should be issued, and that such points of interest should be pointed out as belong to each important work. This list, we are in a position to state, will very soon be published. A glance at its contents may be of some interest.

There are in the works but few remarks like those which make De Morgan's library of so much interest; the notes bear rather upon Mr. Babbage's labours in the field of logarithmic calculation. In this department of science his collection, as De Morgan long ago pointed out (article 'Tables'), "is large and rare." First and foremost we have the 'Thesaurus Mathematicus' of Pittricus, bought at Delambre's sale for 216 francs. Besides the interest which belongs to the work itself, its value is enhanced by the many loose autograph papers of De Lalande, Delambre, and others; and some may value it as having belonged to De Thou, whose arms and monogram are on the covers. The same sale of Delambre's library furnished the 'Opus Palatinum' of Rheticus: this, like the former, has De Lalande's and Delambre's autographs. Besides, here we find the excessively rare 'Canon Mathematicus' of Vieta and the 'Tetragonometria Tabularia' of Ludolfus, and two unique works, the 'Tables des Logarithmes' of M. Robert, in manuscript, in two large folio volumes. A few words from the Preface of Mr. Babbage's own Logarithmic Tables, printed with ten different coloured inks, on a hundred and forty variously coloured papers, form twenty-one volumes, and tell us that the object of the experiment was "to ascertain the colour of the inks and the tints of paper least fatiguing to the eye." This set is the only one printed. In addition to these, the most noteworthy, there are very many scarce tables of interest, which we need not here more particularly describe. It is to be hoped that we may not have to regret, as De Morgan does, with reference to Hutton's collection, that this, possibly the best private collection of tables at present in England, will have to be dispersed. The remaining portion of the library, contains many rarities under Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, and Mechanics. The entire number of books and pamphlets is about 2,500.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

In our last notes on Arctic Exploration (No. 2347), we mentioned that Capt. Nils Johnson had landed on the islands to the east of Spitzbergen. Dr. Petermann promises us a map at an early date; but in the mean time we may note that Johnson's account of this region differs from that of Altmann, which we gave in a former number. He came in sight of it on the 16th of August, and on the 17th landed on the north-east point, which he found to be in lat. $78^{\circ} 8' N.$ and long. $50^{\circ} 15' E.$ Instead of there being three large and five smaller islands, as Altmann had described it to do, Johnson found that the supposed three large islands are only one, forty-four miles in length. The sea in the vicinity was free from ice, except on the northern shores, and on the island he found no snow-field of any great extent, and only one glacier. The islands abounded with reindeer of a large size, and the shores with immense quantities of the saddle-back seal (*Pagophilus Grenlandicus*), the species which forms the chief prey of the northern hunters. The whole coast, to the height of 20 feet and for 100 feet inland, was filled with quantities of drift-wood, most probably washed out of the mouths of the Siberian rivers. Count Wilczek, the commander of the store-ship attached to Payer and Weyprecht's Austrian Expedition, reached Hammerfest, on his return voyage, on the 26th of September, and telegraphs that the Expedition had arrived in the Gulf of Petschora, though the ice was this year more dangerous than usual. The stores had been deposited, and already the Tegetthoff had reaped a rich harvest of geographical discoveries. Mr. J. K. J. De Jonge has published in Dutch an

interesting account of the Barents relics which Capt. Carlsen brought from Novai Semlai in 1871. They recall a strange old tale of the past. When Barents and his companions wintered in Novai Semlai in 1597 they erected a wooden house to live in, a picture of which is given in Gerret de Veer's quaint narrative of the voyage. Since that date the house has never been visited, indeed, it was never supposed that it could be in existence until Capt. Carlsen landed last year and found it in much the same state as Barents left it, when he undertook his wondrous boat voyage to the south. The cold Arctic air had prevented the timbers crumbling into dust, and preserved within it several most interesting relics, which eventually found their way into the hands of the Dutch Government. Among others is the old clock, which figures on the picture of the interior of the house as given by De Veer, and a copper dial, through the middle of which a meridian is drawn: this is believed to be an instrument for determining the variation of the compass, such as that invented by Plancius, the famous cosmographer, whose pupil Barents was; if so, it is perhaps the only specimen of the instrument in existence. Three books—a translation of Medina on Seafarership (1586), a Chronicle of Holland, and a Dutch translation of Mendoza's History of China, which doubtless the famous seeker after a north-west passage to "Cathay," supposed might be of use to him when he arrived in that country—and an old flute, which beguiled their solitude, and after a lapse of nearly three hundred years can still give forth a few faint notes, are also among the relics. William Barents played on this flute when he and his mariners kept Twelfth Night and "made pancakes with oyle, and every man a white bisket, which we sopt in wine; and so, supposing that we were in our owne countrey, amongst our friends, it comforted us as well as if we had made a great banquet in our owne house, and wee also made tickets, and our gunner was King of Nova Zembla, which is at least 200 miles long, and lyeth between two seas." In the house lay still the ashes of the fire at which they had sat—their toes burning, and the hoar frost lying on their backs, white "as are the countrymen coming into the tounes in Holland, after they have travelled all nighte" in winter. In this "wilde, desart, irkesome, fearfull and cold countrey," the little ship's boy could bear up no longer, and died—a few months before his master. They dug a grave for him, seven feet deep in the snow, and "after we had read certaine chapters and sung some psalmes, we all went out and buried" him. The small shoes of the poor boy are among this strange collection!

Mr. Leigh Smith, accompanied by Capt. Wells, R.N., has returned to London after his second voyage to Spitzbergen in his yacht, the Sampson (150 tons). In 1871 he reached the high latitude of $81^{\circ} 15'$; but this year, owing to the season being more than ordinarily close (which makes the Norsemen's discovery of the open sea to the eastward still more remarkable), he only attained $80^{\circ} 30'$. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Markham's *Ocean Highways*, and we learn from the same source that some interesting observations were made regarding the temperature of the sea at various depths. These, with a narrative of the Expedition, will most likely be published at an early date.

There seems to be very little falling off in the number of whales killed in Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, most of the English and Scotch whalers having returned with fair, and in some cases large, cargoes, one steamer having on board the blubber and whalebone of no fewer than twenty-five whales, of greater or less size.

The next part (Heft XI.) of Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen* will contain an interesting paper, by Dr. A. Wolfert, on the Aurora Borealis, in which the writer discusses the question whether it is an electric or magnetic phenomenon; and a paper by Dr. Stizenberger, on the Lichens collected by Theodor von Heuglin in Novai Semlai, fifty-three species and varieties in all. Heuglin,

however, announces the publication at Brunswick of the first volume of a connected narrative of his Arctic Expeditions of 1870 and 1871.

The last number of the *Proceedings* of the Bremen Polar Exploration Committee is chiefly occupied, with a financial statement regarding the cost of equipping the Germania Expedition, and announces *inter alia*, that the scientific officers of the second Polar Expedition have received from the Emperor the "fourth class of the Red Eagle," an honour which, it seems, they were, up to this time, fortunate enough to escape.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 11.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Lieut.-Col. J. R. Magrath, Capt. R. Halpin and H. Spalding, Messrs. E. Forster, G. H. Haydon, J. Lewis, W. Man, J. Maxwell, J. Remfry, G. P. Webb, and J. Weise.—The President, in his address, gave an account of Mr. Stanley's travels, and of the Society's Expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; and he also announced the African Expeditions mentioned in our "Science Gossip" last week. He concluded by referring to some of the papers read at Brighton in the Geographical Section of the British Association.—Mr. Clements Markham read a paper, by Dr. Behm, 'On the Lualaba and the Congo,' an abstract of which, by Dr. Beke, we printed some weeks ago.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Nov. 8.—Prof. Cayley, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. A. Hadley was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were announced and partly read: 'The Coloured Cluster about Crucis,' by Mr. Russell,—"On the Diffraction of Object-Glasses," by the Hon. J. W. Strutt,—"On a Volcanic Appearance in the Sun," by M. Chacornac,—"Graphic Conversion of Stellar Co-ordinates," by the Rev. A. Freeman,—"On Changes in the Nebula surrounding η Argus," by Mr. Abbott,—"On the Arc of the Meridian measured in South Africa," by Mr. Todhunter,—"Future Solar Eclipses," by Mr. Maguire,—"On a proposed Double Azimuth," and "On the Rate of a Clock going in a partial Vacuum," by Mr. Carrington,—"On a Modified Form of Solar Eye-piece," and "On an Observing Chair for Newtonian Reflectors," by Mr. Browning,—"On the Parallax and Proper Motion of Lalande 21185," by Mr. Segur,—"Mean Places of Ninety-eight Stars near the South Pole," by Mr. Stone,—"On Lord Lindsay's Preparations for Observing the Transit of Venus, 1874," by Lord Lindsay,—"On the Examination of the Photographs taken during the Total Solar Eclipse, Dec. 11-12, 1871," by Col. Tennant,—"Observations of the Zodiacal Light," by Mr. Fasel,—"On the Origin of the November Meteors," by Mr. Proctor,—"List of Co-ordinates of Stars in or near the Milky Way," by Mr. Martin,—"On the probable Early Appearance of the Comet of the November Meteors," "Ephemeris of the Angle of Position and Distance of the Binary Star α Centauri," "On the First Comet of 1818," and "On the Binary Star α Geminorum," by Mr. Hind.

GEOLICAL.—Nov. 6.—Prof. Ramsay, V.P., in the chair.—Lieut. D. A. Scott and Dr. J. D. Steele were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: A Report, by E. T. Gregory, Esq., Mining Land Commissioner in Queensland, "On the recent Discoveries of Tin Ore in that Colony," communicated by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,—"Observations on some of the Recent Tin Ore Discoveries in New England, New South Wales," by Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich,—"On the Included Rock Fragments of the Cambridge Upper Greensand," by Messrs. W. J. Sollas and A. J. Jukes-Browne.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 5.—The Viscount Walden, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a Report on the additions made to the Society's Menagerie during June, July, August, and September, 1872, and called attention to the Sumatran Rhinoceros, purchased August 2nd, but since

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deceased.—A letter from Mr. G. Krefft was read, on the differences observed in the species of wombats known to him.—An extract was read from a letter by Mr. W. J. Scott, concerning the existence of a so-called "Native Tiger" in Queensland. Mr. Scott stated that an animal, larger than a pointer dog, of a fawn colour, with markings of a deeper shade, had been lately seen in the scrub, on the coast range west of Cardwell.—Letters and communications were read: from Prof. Reinhardt, "On the Mexican Spider-Monkey (*Atelus vellerosus*)" particularly in reference to the precise locality of this species,—from Mr. R. Swinhoe, respecting a Deer seen by him living at Shanghai, which he believed to be *Cervus Schomburghki*,—from Dr. J. L. Le Conte, on Platypyllidae—a proposed new family of Coleoptera, founded on *Platypyllus castoris*—an insect parasitic on the beaver,—from Messrs. A. G. Butler and H. Druce, containing a list of the lepidoptera which had been collected by Dr. Van Patten in Costa Rica; the number of species enumerated was 462, and of those 105 were new to science when obtained,—by Mr. J. Brazier, containing remarks upon certain Australian and Western Polynesian Land Shells,—by Mr. W. H. Hudson, "On the Habits of the Churinche (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*)," as observed by him in and about Buenos Ayres city,—from Capt. F. W. Hutton, "On some New Star-Fishes from New Zealand,"—and by Mr. R. Swinhoe, "On Chinese Mammals observed by him near Ningpo," and particularly on a species of Muntjac from the hills at the back of Hangchow city, which he considered to be new, and described as *Cervulus Sclateri*.

CHEMICAL.—Nov. 7.—Prof. Williamson, V.P., in the chair.—Two papers were read by Mr. C. E. Stanford, one, "The Action of Charcoal on Organic Nitrogen," being an account of his experiments to ascertain the value of a method of deodorizing and utilizing fish offal and other offensive matters by mixing them with charcoal; the other "On Iona Pebbles."—A communication, entitled "Minerological Notices," by Prof. S. Maskelyne and Dr. Flight, was read by the former, giving a short description of several minerals, mostly new or from fresh localities.—Mr. J. R. A. Newlands gave a brief explanation of "A Means of preventing Explosions in Coal-Mines," which the author proposes to effect by erecting air-tight chambers over the upcast and downcast shafts, and forcing air through the workings by powerful air-pump or ventilating fans.—There were also papers "On the Specific Heat of Occluded Hydrogen," by Mr. W. C. Roberts and Dr. C. R. A. Wright, and "On some probable Reactions that yielded Negative Results," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Nov. 6.—C. Brooke, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Ingpen read a paper "On a Proposal for a Standard of Comparison of Magnifying Powers of Compound Microscopes."—Mr. Slack read a paper "On the Structure of the Valves of *Eupodiscus argus* and *Istmia enervis*," showing their siliceous deposit conforms to the general plan of deposition in simple forms.—Mr. Stewart said his examination of the markings of diatoms led him to a different conclusion as to their nature. He believed they were usually depressions, not elevations, but thought care must be taken to distinguish those belonging to the outer siliceous lorica from others appertaining to the lining or veil, which veil probably differed chemically and structurally from the rest of the valves.—Mr. B. T. Lowe read a paper "On the Nervous System of Insects and Crustaceans compared with that of Annelida and Vertebrata."—Mr. Ingpen called the attention of the Fellows to a photograph of the solar spectrum,—and Mr. F. Fitch exhibited one of Mr. Dalton's slides of butterfly scales arranged as a bouquet of flowers.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 12.—Mr. Hawksley, President, in the chair.—During the recess the rooms of the Institution have been painted and decorated.—The names of thirty candidates, who will be balloted for on the 3rd prox.,

were announced, including three Members and twenty-seven Associates.—The discussion upon Prof. Abel's paper, "On Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes," was continued throughout the evening, and, not having been concluded, it was announced that it would be resumed at the meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Asiatic, 3.—Hien-thsang's Journey from Patna to Ballabhi.
—Mr. J. Ferguson.
—Entomological, 7.
—Royal Academy, 8.—"Anatomy," Mr. R. Partridge.
—B.R. Smith, 8.—"Professional Esprit de Corps," Mr. T. B. Smith.
TUES. Social Science, 10 a.m.—Central Conference of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Boards of Guardians, under the Presidency of J. S. Hibbert, Esq., M.P.
—Statistics, 7.—"Opening Addresses, by the President; 'Report of the International Congress of 1874'; Mr. S. Brown, Civil Engineers, 8.—"Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes" (Renewed Discussion).
—Anthropological, 8.—"Mosaic Jars, with a Translation," Rev. D. I. Heath; "Human Remains from Iceland," Capt. Burton.
—Dr. Blake; "Atlantic Race of Western Europe," late J. W. Johnson.
—Zoological, 8.—"Habits of the Vizach (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*)," Mr. W. H. Hudson; "Size of the Red Corpse of the Blood Salmonidæ and some other Vertebrates," Mr. G. Oliver; "Black Snake of Robben Island, South Africa," Dr. G. G. Stebbins.
WED. Meteorological, 6.—Council. At 7.—"Storms experienced by Submarine Cable Expedition in Cable Gulf, November 1 and 2, 1869," Mr. L. Clark.
—Society of Arts, 8.—"Opening Address, by Major-General F. R. H. Armitage; 'Presentation of the Prince Consort's Prize and the Society's Medals.'
—Geological, 8.—"Geology of Thunder-Bay and Shabendan Mining Districts, North Shore of Lake Superior," Dr. H. A. Nicholson; "Relations of the supposed Carboniferous Plants of British Columbia with the Palaeozoic Flora of North America," Dr. J. W. Dawson; "Eocene Crustaceans from Porters' Head and New Tribolite from the Cape of Good Hope," Mr. H. Woodward.
THURS. Academy, 8.—"Anatomy," Mr. Partridge.
—Linnean, 8.—"Composite of Bengal," Mr. C. B. Clarke; "Divisions of Evolution under one set of External Conditions," Rev. J. S. Gulliver.
—Chemical, 8.—"Some New Derivatives of Anthraflavine Acid," Mr. W. H. Perkin.
—Royal, 8.

Science Gossip.

AT the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, which, in accordance with ancient custom, will be held on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst., the following will be proposed for election as the new Council. Dr. Sharpey, after nineteen years' service, retires from the Secretaryship, and Prof. Huxley, as the list indicates, is nominated as his successor. We congratulate the Society on this nomination, for it is a guarantee that the work of the Society will be not less ably carried on than it has been during the time of the distinguished physiologist who has so long occupied the place of Senior Secretary. To him the Society is largely indebted, as is well known to most of the Fellows. The list runs thus:—President, Sir G. B. Airy, K.C.B., Astronomer Royal; Treasurer, W. Spottiswoode; Secretaries, Prof. G. G. Stokes and Prof. T. H. Huxley; Foreign Secretary, Prof. W. H. Miller; Other Members of the Council, G. J. Allman, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., G. Busk, Prof. R. B. Clifton, J. Ferguson, T. A. Hirst, J. D. Hooker, J. Prestwich, Rear-Admiral G. H. Richards, Prof. H. E. Roscoe, P. L. Slater, W. Sharpey, F. Sibson, Major-General R. Strachey, I. Todhunter, and Sir Charles Wheatstone. We may mention that the Session of the Society will open with their ordinary evening meeting on Thursday, the 21st inst.

THE medals in the gift of the Royal Society for the present year are awarded to two foreign and two native savants. Prof. Thomas Anderson, of the University, Glasgow, well known for his researches in organic, physiological, and agricultural chemistry, and Mr. H. J. Carter, a Fellow of the Society, and a good zoologist of many years standing, are to have each a Royal medal. The Copley medal goes to Prof. F. Wöhler, of Göttingen, for his numerous contributions to the science of chemistry; and the Rumford medal to Prof. A. J. Angström, of Upsala, for his researches in spectral analysis. These last two are Foreign Members of the Society, and are held in high repute wherever science is cultivated.

THAT the young hippopotamus has survived for a week and a half, and is still alive, must be considered a favourable omen, though the cold weather of the present week is unfortunate. Its not requiring to be fed by hand has saved many complications; but its power of remaining under water for more than twice as long as its mother, has, on

one occasion, at least, caused much uneasiness to those in charge of it.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, will, in future, have two Professors of Anatomy—1, Pure Anatomy, human and comparative; and 2, Mixed Anatomy, medical and surgical. There is also a new Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, the first holder of the chair being, in all probability, Dr. A. Macalister, the present Professor of Zoology. In future the two chairs will go together, with an endowment jointly of 600*l.* or 700*l.* a year.

Les Mondes for October 31 publishes a paper, by M. L'Abbé Laborde, "On the Means of Measuring with more Precision the Quickness of Light." At the present time this has considerable interest.

THE *British Medical Journal* informs us that the manufacture of oxygen on a large scale by the Tessié de Motay process is an established fact. The process consists in heating the manganate of soda in steam; oxygen is discharged, and water absorbed, caustic soda and oxide of manganese being the result. Upon heating this in a current of air, oxygen is taken up, and a manganate of soda formed, which admits of a repetition of the process. The oxygen is thus being constantly extracted from the atmosphere. In Brussels a manufactory of this oxygen has commenced operations, and is now furnishing a supply of the gas, to aid in increasing the illuminating power of ordinary gas in the Galerie St. Hubert. The gas is compressed into iron cylinders, and thus rendered very portable. It may be used as a remedial agent, by supplying any additional quantity of vital air to the atmosphere of a sick-room.

SOME metallic Banca tin was sent last winter from Rotterdam to Moscow; it was found, upon its arrival, to be converted into a powder, which could not be readily reconvered by heat into the solid state. This was examined by Dr. Oudemans, who found the change was a physical and not a chemical one, being no doubt due to cold and vibration. A paper describing this remarkable change will be found in the *Revue Hebdomadaire de Chimie Scientifique* for July.

THE Government of Colombia, or New Granada, has extended for five years the grant to Mr. José Triana to enable him to publish in London, in Spanish, "La Flora Colombiana" and the Botanical Geography of Colombia.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY, November 25, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1*l.*

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond Street.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1*l.* T. J. GULLICK, Sec.

NOW OPEN, the WINTER EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of FRENCH ARTISTS, 168, New Bond Street, from Ten to Five.—Admission, 1*l.* Catalogue included.

Director, Mr. DURAND RUEL.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES in OIL.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is OPEN Daily, from Ten till Five.—Admittance, 1*l.* Catalogue, 6*l.* GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN at the French Gallery, 129, Pall Mall, from half-past Nine till half-past Five o'clock.—Admission, 1*l.* Catalogue, 6*l.*

WED. close November 30.
NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, at T. McLean's New Gallery, is NOW OPEN from 10 until 6 o'clock. Admission by presentation of address card.—7, Haymarket, next the Haymarket Theatre.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyr," "Francesca da Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*l.*

ELIJAH WALTON'S COLLECTION of NEW OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW ON VIEW, at 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster. Open from Ten to Five.—Admission, 1*l.*

WINTER EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of FRENCH ARTISTS.

THIS Exhibition comprises a few highly interesting pictures, but it is by no means so attractive as some of its predecessors. As the collection is not a numerous one, we may take the works in their

order on the walls. There is just enough here to engage without exhausting the attention, for the work of selection, that painful labour of the critic of English Exhibitions, has already been done for the visitor to this gallery. Of course the managers do not assert that all the pictures shown are really worthy of admiration, but it must be admitted that none of them is really bad.

M. Fantin's *Roses in a Glass* (No. 2), flowers in a tall drinking vessel, is one of his charming sketches, and displays an exquisite feeling for grey and rose tint.—M. Boudin's *Dutch Barges at Antwerp* (7) is a capital composition of craft, some with their sail half-hoisted, in that true continental fashion which so horrifies English lovers of ship-shape rigging. The air and colour are good, and there is much solid painting.—M. Van Marke is an admirable painter of cattle. He is, we believe, a pupil of Troyon. His *Milking Time* (3), cows in a meadow, with rich colour and a lowering sky of warm tint, is, in a certain conventional way, a sketch, but it is as fine as a picture.—*Odalisque* (8), by M. F. Cormon, a young woman in the languor of a voluptuous dream, reclining on cushions in a splendid apartment, is a picture which shows great facility and brilliant execution. The dead-leaf, coloured, embroidered skirt the lady wears is evidence of that. There is capital tone about the face and its surrounding pearls; but the expression is not agreeable.—*A Quiet Pool*, by M. Pelouse (14), gives a good perspective of still water and trees.—In M. Michel's *Landscape* (20), rising ground at the parting of two roads, in grey weather, there is much that is delicious in tone.—M. Millet's *Death and the Woodcutter* (23) is an illustration of La Fontaine. The white-robed skeleton hauls the crouching labourer by the collar; aged but reluctant, the latter stays at the corner of a wood, in the deep hollow road near the homestead. The design is extremely good, the conception of the incident being at once dramatic and pathetic. There is fine colour in parts of this work, which we commend to the earnest attention of English students of dramatic forms of Art.—M. C. F. Daubigny's *Vitry* (31) is an old picture, which will always delight his admirers; it shows a sky loaded with white clouds, and a village.—M. Fantin's *White Stockings* (41) is worthy of study.—The same may be said of *A Quiet Lake* (47), by M. Corot.—M. Manet's *Lady in Pink* (49), standing and holding a parrot, is beautiful in tone and solid.—M. Millet's *A Hill-side by the Coast of Normandy* (50) is awkwardly composed, or rather it is without grace of proportion and suavity of line. These shortcomings are particularly obvious in an Exhibition of pictures such as this. There is much lovely and rich colour in the hill-side, on which an outrageously disproportioned figure is walking.—M. Corot's *Autumn, Bathing* (52) represents a milk-like sea, breaking on a deep yellow and sandy shore, under sky the colour of which is ashy, broken by a sun-gleam.—M. J. Dupré's *Sea Piece* (53) shows a *chasse-marée* beating up to her harbour against a fresh gale, with a finely-expressive sea. This is one of the broadest, richest, and truest pictures here; it is in fact an artistic gem of very high quality.—M. Émile Breton's *Sunset, Winter* (55), a ruddy, indefinable glow seen on the vista of a wood, with a frozen pool and abundant snow, is a little masterpiece.—M. C. F. Daubigny's *On the Oise, Drawing in the Net* (58), a fog suffused with a pinkish glow, while the moon is rising in front, is worthy of the artist, and should be carefully examined by those who have not seen many of M. Daubigny's minor paintings.—Those who remember the peculiar style of M. Puvin de Chavannes will be pleased with his series of four decorative designs: *Peace* (116), *War* (117), *Work* (118), and *Rest* (119).—Mr. Whistler's *Harmony in Grey* (122) is an exquisite picture, remarkable for the unhesitating exaltation of one quality of Art: a study of twilight effect, the subject being the Thames and shore opposite Chelsea. There is a dashing yet learned portrait of the artist in *Arrangement in Grey and Black*, No. 2, a *Portrait*

(130). It will puzzle all but artists and critics whose technical knowledge enables them to recognize how different are the realities of its execution from their appearances, and also its beautiful harmonies of tone and tint.—M. Michel's *After Rain* (129) is worthy of admiration.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The Annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society of London was opened on Wednesday last, and will close on the 30th instant. The gallery is at 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street.

We regret to hear that the Very Rev. Dr. Husenbeth, of Cossey, author of that admirable work, 'Emblems of Saints,' died on the 31st ult., aged seventy-six. By this event we have lost an ardent and accomplished archaeologist, one whose apparently inexhaustible learning was always at the service of the inquirer. Iconography and allied subjects were Dr. Husenbeth's specialities, but in all departments of ecclesiology, his researches were exact and comprehensive. Ecclesiology has lately lost two of its most competent professors, the death of Dr. Husenbeth having closely followed on that of Dr. Rock.

The other day we commanded the Dean and Chapter for lowering the statues in St. Paul's. It is now our duty to censure, and in no measured terms, the vicious custom, evidently on the increase, of driving large-headed nails all over the interior of the building, and of thus fracturing the joints of Wren's stonework, in order to hang up general notices. It would be surely no very difficult matter to place a few lecterns at the doors of the Cathedral, as is done at the various entrances of the Houses of Parliament.

MANY old readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. W. Fisk, the painter of 'The Trial of Charles I.,' likewise of 'The Coronation of Robert Bruce,' 'L. da Vinci expiring in the Arms of Francis I.,' and other subjects of the same kind. Several of his pictures were engraved, and between twenty and thirty years ago they were highly popular. Mr. Fisk painted a considerable number of portraits.

THERE is now on view, at 61, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, a selection from a vast number of antiquities discovered by General Cesnola in the island of Cyprus. Many of them are of the highest interest and importance, and we hope to be able soon to give an extended notice of them. The proprietor has brought them to London in the hope of inducing the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase them. He stipulates that they should be kept together, and bear his name. To this, as we understand, the authorities of the Museum demur. They admit the extraordinary interest of the collection, and the great importance of many of its parts, but with the space at their command it would be difficult to exhibit it as a distinct collection. The Museum is far from poor in many classes of objects largely represented in General Cesnola's collection; and the authorities would, no doubt, prefer to make a selection instead of buying the whole. It is understood that the Metropolitan Museum of New York has offered 10,000*l.* for the collection, a price which is not, considering all the circumstances, a particularly high one.

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—41st Season, 1872—73.—THE CONCERT SEASON will COMMENCE on FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 22, with Handel's 'JUDAS MACCABÆUS.' Principal Vocalists, Madame Sinico, Miss Banks, Miss Julie Elton; Mr. Vernon Righy and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* at No. 6, Exeter Hall. Subscription for the Series of Ten Concerts: Central Stalls, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.* 6*d.* Unreserved, 1*s.* 1*d.* Prospectus of the Season forwarded on application.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Admission by Invitation), at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on MONDAY, November 18, at Three o'clock.—Pianoforte Solos by Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, and Mendelssohn.—Vocalist, Miss Eliza Home.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS.

LOVERS of classical compositions have no reason to complain this week. The fifteenth season of

the Monday Popular Concerts began on the 11th inst. with a programme of rich gems, and introduced, moreover, a violinist of such excellence, that the only wonder is that he had not been before engaged—wonder, however, that ceases, when we remember that he is an Englishman, and is, therefore, not a citizen of the German Empire. But Mr. Henry Holmes is an artist of the highest order, to whose powers the *Athenæum* has called attention for the last one or two seasons. Indeed we have often spoken of his superior playing at the Musical Evenings and at other associations. Mr. Henry Holmes and Mr. Alfred Holmes, of Paris, are brothers, who, finding no opening here, wandered on continental tours, and found a welcome in Germany and France, having both been engaged to play at the Gewandhaus in Leipzig and the Conservatoire in Paris. Mr. Alfred Holmes, besides being an able violinist, is no ordinary composer. Two of his symphonies, and his overture, 'Ines de Castro,' are to be played at M. Pasdeloup's Sunday Popular Concerts. "Mark that young man," said Berlioz to an English friend; "he is destined to occupy high ground in Art." If Mr. Henry Holmes has as yet not specially distinguished himself here as a composer, there can be, at all events, but one opinion about his talents as an executant. He took the lead in Haydn's Quartet in c major, Op. 33, No. 33, with point, brilliancy, and force; in the passionate adagio, in f major, his expression was pronounced yet free from exaggeration; and in the finale, the rondo presto, in which Papa Haydn is so humorous and epigrammatic with his quartet of instruments, nothing could be more delicate, refined, and piquant, and he secured from the delighted St. James's Hall connoisseurs an irresistible re-demand. The merits of his coadjutors, Herr L. Ries (second violin), Mr. Zerbini (viola), and Signor Piatti, are fully recognized; and Mr. Henry Holmes' début entitles him to all the honours of special notice. There were two other events in the evening's scheme of extraordinary interest, namely, the performance, by Madame Arabella Goddard, of the last of Beethoven's sonatas, the one in c minor, Op. 111, and of the Sonata in d major, Op. 58, for pianoforte and violoncello (Signor Piatti). It is impossible to conceive execution of the most startling difficulties more exact and precise than that of the lady in Beethoven's subtle sonata, replete with surprises, breaks of time, variety of modulation, and yet marked with the most profound pathos. The sonata is, indeed, sad by fits and wild by starts, and the failure of a note or chord would be fatal to the effects intended by the tone-poet. The dying-off *pianissimo* was touched by the pianist as if she were inspired. Perhaps no artist has ever made such progress. Those who recollect her execution of this sonata in 1861 can testify to the improvement. Equally remarkable was her interpretation of Mendelssohn's work: here fancy and feeling must coalesce, the former predominating in the *scherzo*, the latter in the *chorale* of the *adagio*. Beethoven's Trio in g major, Op. 1, No. 2, wound up the selection, and in the hands of Madame A. Goddard, Mr. H. Holmes, and Signor Piatti, left nothing to be desired. Madame Sinico sang, artistically and ably, accompanied by Sir J. Benedict, Susanna's air from the 'Nozze di Figaro,' "Deh vieni non tardar," and Siebel's song from M. Gounod's 'Faust,' "Quando a te lieta" (the latter being transposed), an encore being insisted upon for the latter. The Saturday Afternoon Concerts begin this day (the 16th), with Madame Norman-Néruda and Mr. Halle, who also play next Monday.

The Chamber Music Concerts, known as Musical Evenings, commenced in St. George's Hall on the 13th, the programme comprising Mozart's String Quartet in E, No. 8; Beethoven's String Quintet in c, Op. 29; Schumann's Trio in d minor, Op. 63, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; and a violin solo, 'Allegro,' by Gluck, transcribed with a 'Prélude Retrospectif,' by Mr. Henry Holmes. The executive team has long run in harness, for this is the seventh series, and by careful rehearsals they secure an excellent ensemble,

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Mr. Henry Holmes being leader; Mr. Folkes, second violin; Mr. A. Burnett, viola; and Signor Pezzo (late of the Covent Garden band), violoncello. Mr. W. H. Hann had the second viola in the quintet. Mr. Walter Macfarren was the pianist in Schumann's Trio. Miss Nessie Goode, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Stephen, sang songs by Mendelssohn and Mr. Henry Smart.

The programme of the second of the Brixton Monthly Popular Concerts, on the 12th, opened with a String Quintet in E major, No. 2, and ended with Mendelssohn's Pianoforte and String Quartet in B minor, No. 3, Op. 3. Mr. Ridley Prentice performed Mozart's Pianoforte Sonata in C minor, and associated with Signor Pezzo, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's Sonata in A, Op. 32, for pianoforte and violoncello. Messrs. Folkes, Burnett, and W. H. Hann were the other players. Miss Emily Spiller and Mr. R. Hilton were the vocalists.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

THE novelty in the Saturday programme of the 9th inst. was the introduction by Mr. Ridley Prentice of Beethoven's Rondo in B flat, for pianoforte and orchestra. It is extremely doubtful what portion of this posthumous work really belongs to Beethoven, for to Czerny was assigned the task of completing the imperfect copy and of filling up the orchestral parts. It is assumed by Herr Nottebohm, who has supplied a thematic catalogue of Beethoven's compositions, that the rondo was intended to form a part of a pianoforte concerto. This is a mere guess, for as the composer has associated the pianoforte with the orchestra in a fantasia, independently of the five concertos, there is no reason why he should not have followed the same course with the rondo. There is no internal evidence of style to bear out the theory that the work, as it stands, is by Beethoven. It is melodic, but it is not powerful. Mr. Ridley Prentice executed the rondo with much neatness and grace, but the instrument on which he played was weak in tone. The *pièce de résistance* of Herr Mann's menu was the 'Eroica Symphony' of Beethoven, and it was generally well played. There were a few slight slips, but on the whole the reading was grand and impressive. We missed, however, some points of the drums, for which Beethoven introduced such novel effects. The overtures were Weber's 'Der Freischütz' and Schumann's 'Bride of Messina,'—the former as brilliant and exciting as the latter is dull and depressing. The vocalists were Madame Lemmens and Madame Patey. The last-mentioned artist introduced Mr. G. Macfarren's charming ballad, from his cantata 'Outward Bound,' 'Although my eyes with tears were dim,' which she sang nicely. Madame Lemmens has been called to task for singing Handel's 'Holy, Holy,' from his oratorio, 'The Redemption,' a sacred piece, in a secular selection. The lady will, perhaps, be acquitted of the charge of profanity if we state that the theme was originally written by Handel in one of his Italian operas. This indeed was the case with much of his oratorio music. He turned his lyric drama to account in his sacred compositions, a fact worthy of consideration by the writers who draw such fine distinctions between sacred and secular forms and ideas.

Musical Gossip.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society's performances will commence next Friday, with Handel's 'Judas Maccabæus.' Sir Michael Costa has arrived from Berlin, where he had an interview with the German Emperor, and visited his pupil of former days, the Imperial Crown Princess.

Mr. H. S. LEIGH's adaptation of M. Offenbach's 'Pont des Soupirs' will be produced for the opening night of the St. James's Theatre, this evening (the 16th), under the direction of Mr. R. Mansel.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society have commenced their weekly practice, under the direction of Mr. A. S. Sullivan. The

Duke of Edinburgh is a member, and will take his place as a violinist on his return from abroad.

MR. MAPLESON announces an evening performance, on the 23rd inst., of Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' to be sung by Mesdames Tietjens and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini and Agnesi; it will be followed by a secular selection, in which Mdlle. Murska and the other leading artists of Her Majesty's Opera will sing. Mr. Cousins is the conductor.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'Elijah' will be again given in the Royal Albert Hall on the 21st inst., under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

AT the thirty-seventh of the People's Concerts, at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 11th, the vocalists were, the Misses Banks, Trevanion, Meadows, Mr. Lithgow James, M. Fontanier; Mr. F. Archer (organ), and Mr. Osborne Williams (piano). Miss Julia St. George recited Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' illustrated by musical selections by Purcell, Arne, Mr. Duggan, and Mr. Sullivan.

MADAME HENRIETTA MORITZ has commenced Trio meetings for amateur pianists; and the lady, as the niece of Hummel, naturally makes his admirable compositions a special feature, as she has the traditions of her uncle's splendid style.

MADAME CRUVELLI (La Baronne de Vigier) will sing at the Italian Opera-house in Paris on the 27th, for the benefit of the refugees of Alsace and Lorraine.

MISS MIRAIM, the clever juvenile pianist noticed in our last issue, is the granddaughter, and not the daughter, as it was stated, of Signor Brizzi, who is patriarchal enough to belong to the days of Rubini and Donzelli, Pasta and Sontag, Pisaroni and Ambrogetti.

SIGNOR DE MICHELIS, of Civita Vecchia, has composed an opera, called 'L'Uomo,' all the characters in which, however, are written for ladies.

M. THÉOPHILE GAUTIER has left the MS. libretto of a grand opera, called 'Le Vampire,' and M. Lafitte, the accompanist of the Conservatoire Concerts, has set the music. It is hoped the work may be deemed worthy of production at the Grand Opera-house.

THE Paris Conservatoire Concerts will be commenced on the 6th of December. At the third of the Sunday Popular Concerts directed by M. Pasdeloup, the scheme comprised Adolphe Adams's 'Marche Religieuse' Mendelssohn's 'Reformation' Symphony; the 'Larghetto' of Mozart's quintet, Op. 108, executed by M. Grisez, clarinet, and all the stringed; the Beethoven 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3, Op. 72; and selections from Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust.'

DR. FRANZ HÜFFER sends us the following notes respecting Herr Wagner:—'May I be allowed to quote the following facts in answer to the common prejudice that the circle of Richard Wagner's admirers is strictly confined to the limits of his own country. 1. The master has lately received an invitation from Chicago to conduct a performance of his works in a theatre to be built for the purpose, and with artistes of his own choice, in order to commemorate the reconstruction of that city. For various reasons, amongst which the preparation of the 'Nibelungen' performance at Bayreuth may be quoted as the most important, Wagner has declined this honour. 2. His Majesty the Sultan has joined the patrons of the great Bayreuth festival, and has himself taken several shares of the guarantee fund to be raised for that purpose. 3. Last, but not least, Wagner has been presented with the freedom of the old renowned city of Bologna, 'after' as Signor Sindaw expresses it, 'Italy and Bologna have admired your masterpiece "Lohengrin," which was performed in the Teatro Massimo of our city in the autumn of 1871.' It may be added, as a remarkable fact, that an equal honour has never been conferred upon the master in Germany.' We have frequently pointed out in these columns that Herr Wagner's name is getting better known, and that his works are constantly being brought out at places where they have not been heard before. How-

ever, letters from Bologna, from an unquestionable authority, state that Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' has been a failure at the Teatro Comunale. The Overture was encored, the March pleased; but the remainder of the work was received with a constant storm of disapprobation, the shouts of 'Basta! basta!' being frequent.

HERR LACHNER has set the recitatives for the spoken dialogue of Cherubini's 'Medea,' which has been produced in Berlin, supported by Mesdames de Voggenhuber and Horina, Herren Wowsky and Betz.

IT was anticipated in the *Athenæum* that the antagonism of the Italian and Swedish *prime donne* would cause much excitement among the Russian amateurs in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The war of partisanship has commenced. Madame Nilsson opened fire herself in a telegram to Paris from St. Petersburg, addressed to her teacher, M. Warzel, informing him that she had achieved, as Ophelia, a grand triumph, and expressing her gratitude for his singing lessons. Her agent, or her husband, supplemented this news by telegraphing that the fair Swede had been recalled thirty times. These despatches roused the Parisian agents of Madame Adelina Patti, and they at once published counter-telegrams, stating that Madame La Marquise de Caux had been recalled thirty-six times in Verdi's and Dumas' naughty 'Traviata'; but the six recalls in excess of those vouchsafed to Madame Nilsson did not suffice; and therefore, to overwhelm the Scandinavian songstress, a further telegram came, to the effect that the Princess Dolgorouki threw a bouquet on the stage of rare flowers, value 100L, which it required two men to carry across the stage. How muscular the Princess must be who could convey this bouquet into her box, and then fling it at the feet of Madame Patti, and what a dispensation of Providence it was if it did not fall on the *prima donna's* head! We could afford to smile at these accounts of rabid rapture, if the lyric drama were not injured by such silly exhibitions.

Debuts continue at the Italian Opera-house in Paris, for neither Mdlle. Torriani nor Mdlle. Albani has achieved a pronounced success. It was next the turn of Madame Pasqua, who in Amalia, in Signor Verdi's 'Ballo in Maschera,' seems to have exhibited genuine vocal and dramatic power. With Signor Colonnese's 'Reno,' 'Il Ballo' appears to have been one of the best representations as yet of the season.

THE son of the famed Paganini, who is residing at Parma, proposes to sell some MSS. and posthumous works composed by the violinist.

MADAME SCHUMANN played Beethoven's Concerto in G at the opening Gürzenich Concert in Cologne, conducted by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. At the fifth Gewandhaus Concert, in Leipzig, Herr Joachim Raff's Symphony, No. 4, in C, was executed for the first time under the composer's direction. Herr Raff, of Wiesbaden, is prolific writer, orthodox in form, but dry in imagery and details. Herr Gade's 'Michael Angelo' overture was also played, the Danish composer, the friend of Mendelssohn, being popular at Leipzig. Herr Urspruch, of Frankfort, played Beethoven's pianoforte Concerto in E, and J. S. Bach's organ Toccata, transcribed for the piano by the late Carl Tausig. Fräulein Orgepi and Herr Gura were the vocalists.

THERE are, probably, but few survivors of the time 'when D'Egville danced to Venua's violin.' They will, however, hear with regret that Frederic Marc Antoine Venua died a few days since at Heavitree, near Exeter. In his day he was a popular composer of ballet music, and was, for some time, leader of the ballet orchestra in the old Opera-house. After he confined himself to teaching, he may be said to have made of Reading a musical town. M. Venua was eighty-six years of age.

OUR Naples Correspondent, writing on the 6th, says:—'Verdi has been anxiously expected by the Neapolitans, and a kind of triumphal entry had

been projected for him. He was to have been received at the station by the entire choral force of San Carlo, under the direction of Signori Puzone, Nicoli, and Savoia, the last of whom had written for the occasion a choral 'Omaggio,' which was to have been sung on the moment of his arrival, with an orchestral accompaniment. To the great disappointment of many, however, the *maestro* arrived by sea very early on Saturday morning, and was only too glad to get off to the Hôtel de Russie as soon as possible. But as he will remain in Naples five months, 'there will be time,' says a journalist, 'for making ovations and demonstrations of the great affection and esteem which the Neapolitans entertain for him.' Signora Stoltz and Signora Waldmann have also arrived; so that the *prima compagnia di canto* is complete, and will be ready at any time for the performance of 'Don Carlos,' with which the San Carlo season commences. The time allowed for old subscribers to renew their lease of the boxes which they held last season expired on Sunday, and there was great rivalry between them and new applicants. Almost every box is taken, and some of the most distinguished families in Naples have been unable to find any. The operatic season may, therefore, be expected to be most brilliant. Considerable alterations and improvements have been made, both in the exterior and in the interior of the great theatre, with a view to providing better light. The huge lamp, or mass of lamps, which was suspended from the middle of the roof, and has long been the object of complaint, has been removed, and Signor Alvino, the well-known city engineer, has been charged with supplying the light of which San Carlo has thus been deprived. The arrangements I do not describe, but they will be fully adequate to the necessity of the case; and on gala nights we are informed that the illumination will be *settupliata* (seven fold)."

DRAMA

CHARING CROSS THEATRE.

THE performance of 'The Rivals,' with which the Charing Cross Theatre re-opened, under the management of Mr. J. S. Clarke, was thoroughly disappointing. Some demon of discord seemed to have presided over the cast, and so disposed of a number of able actors as to render their talents wholly unavailable and ineffective. The most volatile of comedians had to present anger, the most distinguished in manner of our actresses had to pourtray ignorance and vulgarity. For Sir Lucius O'Trigger, the gayest and most vivacious of Irishmen, an eminently serious exponent was found; and for the lachrymose and jealous Falkland was selected a representative whose face seemed charged with irrepressible merriment. Hence, while crediting the new management with an effort to raise the stage by giving the dramas we are most anxious to see regularly performed, we cannot chronicle a success. Not only did the representation come short of a high standard, it would not even compare with performances to which we are accustomed. Mr. Lacy's *Sir Anthony* gives excellently one side of the character. The admiration for female beauty which warms the blood of the old baronet is well rendered, and the smack of the lips with which the roll of the heroine's graces is concluded is excellent. But the choleric side wants fervour. Mr. Lacy presented an old man forcing himself into a passion. The blood of Sir Anthony boils up in a moment, and the fire while it lasts needs no stirring, and is incapable of control. Particularly ineffective was the transition from good humour to bad. Mrs. Stirling failed as *Mrs. Malaprop* from being too refined. It is not possible for Mrs. Stirling to sink herself to the level of a character like this. When, accordingly, Sir Lucius declines her preferred love, and Bob Acres follows suit, "Odds wrinkles! no!" the laugh is not against *Mrs. Malaprop*, but against the vulgar little fool who is insensible to his opportunities. This may speak well for some qualities in *Mrs.*

Stirling, but it proves her unsuitableness to the part. Mr. Clarke's *Acres* is wholly farcical. It thoroughly amused the audience, but had no pretensions to be comedy. The amount of "gag" introduced was eminently objectionable. Ead at all times, "gag" in the case of dialogue like Sheridan's becomes unpardonable. Miss Maggie Brennan, a clever actress, cast for *Lydia Languish*, ought to play character or eccentric parts, not sentimental heroines. The least disappointing presentation, on the whole, was the *Captain Absolute* of Mr. Charles Harcourt. In the early acts, the representation was scarcely acceptable to the audience. In the later scenes it improved, and some enthusiasm was manifested at the fall of the curtain. In the concluding farce, by the late Alfred Bunn, the comic acting of Mr. Clarke as *Timothy Brown* caused roars of laughter.

THÉÂTRE DE CLUNY.

A *comédie-proverbe* of George Sand, with the title of 'Un Bienfait n'est jamais perdu,' has been given at the Théâtre de Cluny. Like those pieces of Alfred de Musset in emulation of which it is written, it depends for its hold on an audience upon dialogue, which, to produce its full effect, requires to be delivered with the utmost nicety. It was adequately supported by M. Larochelle and Mesdames Germa and Dersen, and obtained, accordingly, a complete success. The story is that of 'Don Juan,' whom the gratitude of a woman converts into that proverbially best of husbands, a reformed rake. He has received from her brother the inexplicable insult of a blow, but in the duel which follows has spared the impetuous youth when helpless. For this grace, ample thanks are accorded by the sister, who removes with a kiss the stigma left on the cheek by the offending glove. The dialogue of the piece is thoroughly graceful and poetic. 'Les Inutiles,' of M. Edouard Cadol, has been revived with the same cast with which at this house it was first performed.

Dramatic Gossip.

A VERSION of 'Les Chevaliers du Brouillard,' now being performed in Paris at the Gaité, is in preparation at the Queen's Theatre.

On Tuesday last 'The School for Scandal' was given at the Vaudeville Theatre for the one hundred and ninth night. This is, we suppose, the longest run Sheridan's immortal comedy has obtained.

THE *début* of Madame Sarah-Bernhardt at the Théâtre Français took place in Dumas' comedy of 'Mdlle. de Belle Isle.' Ten years ago Madame Bernhardt, upon quitting the Conservatoire, made her first appearance at the Odéon, as Iphigénie. The first impression she made was scarcely satisfactory, but she gradually rose into favour in lachrymose parts. Her performance of Mdlle. de Belle Isle has not drawn forth strong eulogies, though her display of emotion in the great scene of the third act created an impression on the audience. M. Bressant was Richelieu, and Madame Croizette, Madame de Prie. Other rôles were held by MM. Febvre, Chéry, Prudhon, and Mdlle. Pauline Granger. The second appearance of Mdlle. Bernhardt will be as Junie, in 'Britannicus,' with M. Monet-Sully as Néron, and Madame Arnould-Plessy as Agrippine.

'VIE BRULÉE,' a two-act comedy of Madame Louis Figuier, the author of the clever and graceful 'Nouvelles Languescien,' is in rehearsal at the Théâtre de Folies-Marigny. It will be played by Mdlle. Barataud, formerly of the Gymnase, M. Henri Beauché, M. Mendasti, and other actors.

A ONE-ACT piece, entitled 'Le Fantôme Rose,' has been read at the Odéon, and will shortly be presented by MM. Porel and Noël Martin, and Mesdames Léonide Leblanc and Masson.

THE trial of Dally, an actor of the Variétés, for participation in the acts of the Commune, has resulted in the commission of the offender to prison for six days.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—F. R.—L. H.—J. Y.—C. W. S.—T. C.—H. J.—O. H.—J. C.—S. J. G.—T. F.—received.

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